THE LIBERATOR 15 PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

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ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. TIRES Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,

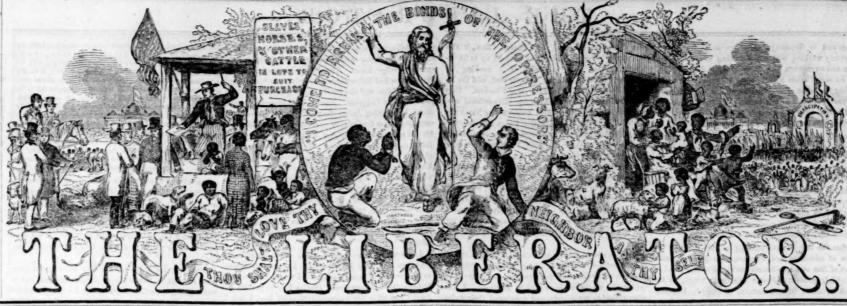
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question are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 6.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1856.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Glaveholders!

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

IF 'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES AN

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

### WHOLE NUMBER 1127.

roke legislators, and that the people are de-ined that the abolitionist shall have no abiding with them, but that he shall, when known, mediately expelled their country.

tant at this moment, on account of the strife raging in Kansas. That Territory is on the late Northern border of the Cherokee coun-The struggle that may there produce sangui-results may tend to the success of anti-slaveacross the Cherokee, Creek and in Texas, for the spiriting away In that event, slave property may be-table, or nearly valueless, through this in, while the abolitionists, flushed with Kansas, may strain every nerve to bring n territory under the ban of Free Soilism. Kansas become a free State, (a result we deen ent improbable, but not impossible,) these will surely transpire, and the struggle now Kinsas will be transferred to the soil of rokess, Creeks and Choctaws, and Kansas is there he re-cuacted. This is no idle talk. If word of it may, is liable to prove true. lity as well as the foreshadowing may come. wars since, had any one predicted what has its would have been declared vain and idle. d become a free State, if Southern immigraa there is overwhelmed by a Northern Free Soil ration, the battle afterwards will surely be

It not only then pressingly behooves the Cherores for the defence of their property, but it is a mustion of vital moment to the citizens of Arkans. Louisiana and Texas, and should be heeded them in time. Early action of the sort indi-ted by the Cherokee law may prevent much future is high, and may be the means of averting a orm that elsewhere may sweep over our heads. In this action of the Cherokees, we have a deep deest, and we repeat that they cannot do too put down abolitionism, fraught as it is

es an Abolitionist! We transfer to the Herald orning, several very interesting extracts from Assas exchanges, on the slavery question and idenism in the Cherokee Nation, including a of description of the great chief, John Ross, description of the great chief, John Ross, de the way in which he has become abolitionized migh the anti-slavery Quakeress who rejoices in title of the wife of the great, talented and althy chiefrain. One of our Arkansas contem-raries, however, insinuates that Gov. Ross is mathing of a Mormon in his matrimonial re-tions, which may or may not be true, as we have positive personal knowledge upon the subject. sitive personal knowledge upon the subject. il he accomplished in exhibiting the anti-slevery mpathies of Gov. Ross, and the trouble which is likely to bring upon bimself and his people, he shall. shall persist in following this Jack-o'-lantern

Cherokee Nation occupy a large portion of great and fertile Indian reservation lying in of Kansas Territory, and west of Missouri Arkansas. To this reservation the government ransferred, from time to time, the remnants tions Indian tribes from the eastern side of Mississippi, including Cherokees, Choctaws, weks and Seminoles. Surpassing all the rest in the large and in their sand in the large and lar shers, and in their progress in the arts and stoms of civilized life, the Cherokees alone apar to have substantially solved the problem of a capacity of the Indian for civilization in his ey are a prosperous and thriving comtheir general habits of industry, sobriety and ity; their general character as intelligent, cable and law-abiding people, have establishd the fact that they at least are equal to the de-

ALABAMA AND MASSACHUSETTS.

bereafter sucd in a civil case, in law or equity, may suggest the facts provided for as a bar to indictments in the first section of this bill, and upon and purposes, in terms which seem to challenge response; or which, at any rate, if not distinctly and promptly met, would leave the objections which proof thereof, the Court shall continue said cause proof thereof, the Court shall continue said cause from term to term, until the said State of Massa-chusetts shall wholly remove the cause complained of in the premule to this bill, and if the plaintiff

Massachusetts shall wholly remove the off-nce complained of herein, the Governor of this State shall issue his proclamation, stating the fact, and then this bill, as to that State, shall be void. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that when stitutional right of the Southern States to retake in their borders persons bound to service, the Gov-ernor of this State shall issue his proclamation an-nouncing the fact, and then this bill shall fo all in-

## LYNCH LAW INVOKED.

'In any other country but this-under any other government but ours—Greeley, Giddings, Sumner and Seward, with their gang of conspirators, would have long since have suffered a felon's death upon the gibbet, for the crime of treason against the country and the Constitution. Their constant ef-fort for years has been to break down the barriers Constitution and to overthrow the Union itself. For the first time in the history of the country, they seem to have gained a position where their overt acts will claim, at the hands of the peoup to this time, they have been saved by the for-bearing technicalities of the law.'-Richmond Er-

From the Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle.

JEFFERSON SHERIFF'S SALE .- Will be sold, on JEFFERSON SHERIFF'S SALE.—Will be sold, on the first Tuesday in FEBRUARY next, at the Market House, in the town of Louisville, Jefferson county, the following property, to wit: Two Hound Dags, trained for running negroes.—Levied on as the property of Nathaniel H. Bostick, to satisfy a fi. fa. from Jefferson Superior Court in favor of Thomas Pierce vs. said Nathaniel B. Bostick, Property rounted out by the Plaintiff. tick. Property pointed out by the Plaintiff.

J. P. MULLING, D. Sheriff.

State of Arkansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of the said State shall never interfere with the primary dis-A Bill to be entitled an Act to enforce the Rights posal of the public lands within the said State, nor shall they levy a tax on any of the lands of the United States within the said State; and nothing

citizen of Massachusetts, or the detendant may plead in bar, that the cause he is indicted for, was directly prejudicial to some one, who in this State had aided, or was aiding in the extradition of some offender against the laws of the State of Massachusetts.

Sec. 2. And he it further enacted, that any one hereafter sued in a civil case, in law or equity, may be a full case of the proposed amendment in regard to its force, effect, and nurposes, in terms which seem to challenge response; or which, at any rate, if not distinctle and promptly met, would leave the objections which of in the preamble to this bill; and if the plaintiff shall fail at each term to pay all costs due, the law is shall fail at each term to pay all costs due, the law is reference to a similar case, is a point concerning which I can have no controversy with the genting which I can have no controversy with the genting which I can have no controversy with the genting which I can have no controversy with the genting which I can have no controversy with the genting which I can have no controversy with the genting the controversy with the controversy with the genting the controversy with the controversy with the controversy with the genting the controversy with the controversy wi Sec. 3. And he it further enacted, that when assachusetts shall wholly remove the off-nce volved in it a principle which I regard as imtleman from Virginia. I look only to the merits of measurably more important than the opinion of any individual in this nation, however high his present situation or his possible destiny—the great principle of constitutional freedom. The gentleman from Virginia, who, I cheerfully admit, is al-ways frank and honorable in his course upon this door, has just declared that, as a southern man, he ernor of this State shall issue his proclamation announcing the fact, and then this bill shall fo all intents and purposes be in full force against said

That institution is slavery. In like manner, I feel it to be my duty, as a northern man, to take a counter stand in conservation of one among the dearest of the institutions of the North. This indearest of the institutions of the Aorth. This in-stitution is liberty. It is not to assail slavery, but to defend liberty, that I speak. It is demanded of us, Do you seek to impose restrictions on Arkan-sas, in violation of the compromise under which Missouri entered the Union? I might content my-self with replying that the State of Massachosetts was not a party to that compromise. She never directly or indirectly assented to it. Most of her representatives in Congress voted against it. Those of her representatives who, regarding that compro-mise in the light of an act of conciliation import ant to the general interest of the Union, voted for it, were disavowed and denounced at home, and were stigmatized even here, by a southern member, as over-compliant towards the exactingness of the South. On the first introduction of this subject to the notice of the House, the gentleman from Vir-ginia made a declaration, which I particularly no-ticed at the time, for the purpose of having the tenor of the declaration distinctly understood by the House and by the country. The gentler gave it to be known that, if members from gave it to be known that, if members from the North held themselves not engaged by the terms of the compromise under which Missouri entered into the Union, neither would members from the South hold themselves engaged thereby; and that, if we sought to impose restrictions affecting slave property on the one hand, they might be impelled, on the other hand, to introduce slavery into the heart of SELECTIONS.

CALEB CUSHING IN 1896.

SPEECH DELIVERED IN CONGRESS ON THE ADMISSION OF ARKANSAS AND MICHIGAN INTO THE UNION.

[From Benton's Thirty Years' View.]

Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts, addressed the committee at length on the subject, of which only the leading passages can be given. He said:

'The House has now continued in session for the space of eighteen or nineteen hours, without any interval of rofreshment or rest. It is impossible to mistake the intentions of the ruling majority.

hard-hearted; beyond the narrow limits of a party creed his attachments never wander; to the page which accompany a sincere devotion to this work, world's progress he seems utterly blind, and of the world's emotion utterly ignorant. No public per-son of our time has had such a knack at doing rather upon feed arranged, upon agitation quiet-ed, upon compacts kept, upon laws preserved and obeyed. But national chaos, rather than national contentment, seems to have been most pleasing to the soul of the President. To awaken the whirlwind, to stimulate sectionalism, to allow the soul of the president. To awaken the whirlwind, to stimulate sectionalism, to alienate

brethren, has been its most congenial work.

The minor characteristics of the Administration

Slavery Society, cooperating with this: have been worthy of its leading one. There has been a perfect consistency throughout, and every thing is in admirable keeping. No generous act disfigures the charming deformity. The Land bill for the benefit of the insane might have tempted the strictest constructionist to relax a little the right of his interpretation; but our President found rigor of his interpretation; but our President found an odd sort of pleasure in crushing it by a veto. The French Spoliation bill was of a similar character. If it had become a law, an act of simple national justice would have been performed; and, more than this, private penury would have been relieved, private suffering abated. This was enough to secure official disapproval; Mr. Pierce made haste to veto it, and to break the hearts of the petitioners. The bombardment of Greytown James F. Clarke, D. A. Wasson, T. W. Higginson, nother act not at all inconsistent with thos was another act not at all inconsistent with those already mentioned. To knock over a village, to frighten all the women and children, and to rain half a dozen merchants, were deeds, at which the future historian will not be at all incredulous.

But the last Kansas message caps the climax of Presidential heartlessness. One might have thought that Mr. Pierce Nay Perland these thought the property of the

Presidential heartlessness. One might have thought that Mr. Pierce, New England born and bred, and knowing, as he must have known, the character of those who left homes here, to found new homes in the wilderness, would have sympathized, not warmly, perhaps, for his nature is a cold one, but to a limited extent, with those who were willing to suffer and to toil for a principle. He knows the character of these emigrants. He knows that they are sober, laborious, hard-working men. He knows that they are not intermeddlers nor brawlers: that unmolested, uninjured, they are peaceaanfered contumely, and insult, and provocation of every description, before they lifted a finger in selfdefence. And yet ye looks coldly upon their for-bearance and their injuries, and contemptuously puts them in the same category with the Missou-ri borderers, whose daily avocation is violence, and whose business is brawling! Would a New Englander, with his heart in the right place, have done this! Would he have insulted and defied the highly respectable gentlemen interested in the Emigrant Aid Societies! No plea of nationality will suffice to excuse this monstrous infidelity; for the President swings quite in an opposite direction, and for fear of being sectional with New England, he prefers being sectional with Missouri. He dis

cards the equal laws, the free labor, the peace and order of the East, only to adopt the semi-civilized code, the oppression of white men, and the anarchy of the baronial Legislature.

Such a President, we do not believe the people will desire to re-elect. They do not wish for a continual refrigerant in Washington. They do not, it is true was to freetied, were warrely emotion.

peace which accompany a sincere devotion to this work,

and an honest utterance of its so needful truths. The work done in New England during the year past,

Society during the past year, or of the American Anti-

"ILLIAM W. BROWN, SALLIE HOLLEY, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, CHARLES C. BUBLEIGH ANDREW T. FOSS, CHARLES L. REMOND, WILLIAM H FISH, LEWIS FORD, DANIEL S. WHITNEY, NATHANIEL H. WHITING, and others. Messrs. GARRISON, QUINCY and PHILLIPS have often, and generously, contributed their valuable aid. Rev. Robert Hassall, late of Mendon. has cooperated zealously and effectively with our Agents, acting himself occasionally as an agent of one of our County Societies (the Worcester South); and a few other Christian ministers have cheerfully and vigorously come to the help of our cause and our movement, SAMUEL JOHNSON, DANIEL FOSTER, ELNATHAN DAVIS, CHARLES E. HODGES, and others, whom it would be a

W. W. Brown, with the exception of the two months of March and April, when he was in Ohio, spent the entire year in New England, lecturing in the five States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Recently, Mr. B. has been accompanied by his daughter, who gives promise of becoming an interesting and useful speaker. Miss HOLLEY has been in New England the whole year, always as an Agent of this Society, visiting also New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and doing by her persuasive eloquence a large work in favor of humanity. Mr. Fosten, sometimes as an Agent of this, and sometimes of the Ameriers; that unmolested, uninjured, they are peacea-ble, law-abiding citizens. He knows that they can Society, has been occupied during the year in New England, with the exception of the three autumn months, in which he labored in Michigan, Indiana, and other Western States. The health of Mrs. Fosten has been such as to withdraw her from the public service of the cause the greater part of the year. But, while her health permitted, she conducted a brief but successful anti-slavery campaign in New Hampshire, and also labored awhite effectively in Rhode Island. Mr. BURLEIGH passed about half the year in New England, mainly as an Agent of the American Society. Mr. REMOND has given occasional and valuable help, in various parts of the State. Messra Fish, WHITNEY, WHITING and FORD have labored, with zeal, and most ready self-consecration, as circumstances have allowed As already remarked, every State in New England has been visited, --some of them repeatedly and laboriously; every county in Massachusetts has been visited and gone over with more or less thoroughness, with the excontinual refrigerant in Washington. They do not, it is true, want a fanatical, nor a merely emotional President; but they have a slight preference for a man who is capable of feeling, whenever the occasion demands feeling. To be icily stern, to steel the heart against all emotions of pity, against every suggestion of honor; to be utterly merciless against all contemners of the party creed, is to be simply a party President, and not the President of the people. Let us hope that Mr. Pierce's successor, whoever he may be, will bring to the office more head, or at least a little more heart. ception of the two island counties. Not fewer than 450

DEFIGE OF OPPRESSON.

The state of a spatial expension. May of them, and the state of the spatial expension. May of them, and the state of the state

oranch of their operations, and for the publication and distribution of the Tracts. Seventeen different Tracts have been published in the Society's series, in addition of Alabama against her enemies.

of Our time has lad such a knock at doing the understand how any man, of the most ordinary against and understand how any man, of the most ordinary against the constitution of the said State relating to slavery, and to the enactivation of the said state relating to slavery, and to the enactivation of the said state relating to slavery, and to the enactivation of the said state relating to slavery, and to the enactivation of the said state relating to slavery, and to the enactivation of the said state relating to slavery, and to the enactivation of the said state relating to slavery, and to the enactivation of the said state relating to slavery, and to the enactivation of the said state relating to slavery, and to the enactivation of the said state relating to slavery, and to the enactivation of the said state relating to slavery, and to the enactivation of the said state relating to slavery, and to the enactivation of the said state relating to slavery, and to the enactivation of the said state relating to slavery, and to the enactive of the slavery of the slavery of the said state relating to slavery and to the enactive of the slavery of the slavery of the said state i plenishing and enlarging. Our friends should remember this fund. In nearly every town in New England, if a moderate effort were made, by an intelligent person esident in the town, a handsome sum might be collected for this fund; and many would contribute to it who would not help the cause in any other way. Our Tracts may safely challenge the scrutiny of the most astidious and the most prejudiced. In respect of logial force, clear statement, abundant authority for their startling facts and disclosures, and moral and truly Christian character, they invite and will bear the clos st inspection. Millions of their pages have gone over the land, doing a silent but irresistible work in behalf of justice and humanity; and we ask the true, the unelfish, the real friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, to ontinue their support of this work, and see to it that t does not languish and fail through their forgetfulness and lack of timely aid.

Among the other leading publications of our Society or of the parent Society) during the past year are, The Annual Report of the American Anti-Slavery Society, a work of the highest moral and historical value,-the Proceedings of the Meeting held to comemorate the Twentieth Anniversary of the Boston Pro-Slavery Mob of 1835,-and the Liberty Bell, ublished in connection with the Anti-Slavery Bazaar of December last. These are, in an especial manner, works which anti-slavery men and women should procure, or aid in circulating through the community. They contain that truth, in rich and varied forms, which alone can make our people wise to their salvation as a people.

If, then, this Society should seem to any to have one less the past year than in former years, it is mainly because it has transferred its agents and means to other fields, where they have appeared to be more needed, or more likely to advance the common cause. It has contributed, more largely than usual, to the treasury of the Parent Society; and it has received in turn a due share of that Society's efficient aid.

It has necessarily, therefore, fallen to the General Agent's lot to have the sphere of his duties extended considerably beyond the State. But he has not felt, at any time, that he had ceased to be the Agent of Maschusetts Abolitionists, knowing that they would rejoice all the more when their principles were extended, and a portion of their contributions employed in proclaiming the gospel of freedom amongst thousands have left their New England homes, or who have gathered from every quarter of the earth to found a

The past has been an eventful year in the history of our cause, and the present one opens with like prophcoy. The struggles in Kansas to found a State wit slavery are matters of daily and most eventful history; and every lover of freedom and true republicanism listens anxiously, yet hopingly, for every new report from that distant territory. How will the contest be lecided? is a question of very deep significance. Believing it to be a contest of desperation on the slave-holders' part, we cannot but earnessly desire their demoral opiaces which the pulpits of New England, for the most part, are constantly administering on this subject! It has formed a considerable part of the bu-siness of the General Agent of this Society [Samuel

As we sit here, and cast a backward glance on the year just gone, few things rise to the stern and ominous importance of the prison-off) of Passnone William-There is no mistaking or misunderstanding that ease. Mr. Williamson not only did what any and every man of common decency and humanity might do and ought to do, but he did no more than the statute law of the State, on whose soil he lived and acted, in that case authorized him to do. But the slave-despotism of the land dwelt in Philadelphia, incarnate in John K. Kane ; that despotism which cares for no Constitution, law, or reason; which, as Judge Kane very truly remarked, 'knows of no law' (and does not mean to know of any) 'of Pennsylvania,' nor of any ether State, to deprive the Southern slaveholder of his property in his human chattels. Passmore Williamon's manliness and humanity were manifest treason to the Power whose servant Judge Kane burned to prove himself. Mr. Williamson's humiliation or incarceration-one or the other-was of course inevitable. The whole country looked on, Pennsylvania looked on, and saw her sovereignty trampled in the dust, her laws defied and tradden under foot, her noblest principles scouted and abjured. And for what? To establish a North Carolina man's RIGHT OF PROPERTY in a woman and her two sons! Away with the hypocrisy which prates of American liberty, and which insults the Creator and Savior of mankind by sending missionaries to convert the people of Asia, Africa, and the South Sea Islands to our religion and morality! Unto us belong shame and confusion of face ; for, as a nation, and as States, and as men and women, we have sinned most fearfully, and registered our own just condemnation. Passmore Williamson's cell, like Anthony Burns's seizure and enslavement in Boston, is a too solid proof of what the Slave Power dares to attempt in our very Northern streets and houses, using our own brothers, and the very court-houses and prisons we have builded, for our own humiliation and subjection,-and not that only, but also what it can successfully attempt, and triumphantly achieve. Mr. Williamson's martyrepirit and calm and fearless bearing, whilst in the power of the tyrant's minion, will be ever memorable, and deserves our grateful honor ; for it was that throughout which made the minion quail. But Slavery was triumphant in Pennsylvania, as she has again and again been in Massachusetts, and it yet remains to be seen whether their sons will redeem their character, and scorn to be slaves.' The duty of the North to demand the impeachment of Judge Kane seems too evident to

At least one great, hopeful sign stands forth before the nation. Two months has Congress been in session, unable to organize, unable to do the national work. Never before, at least in our day, have we seen the cheering sight of a Northern majority refusing to submit to a Southern minority. The South is aghast, and lost in astonishment; for it was not wont so to be done unto them. Now we see, what we have long desired to see, that a Northern 'backbone' is not wholly a myth, or legend of other days. Let the result be what it may, this proof that the Northern spirit is arising, and that it will yet assert its right, in the name of the living God, and without care for the idle cry of Disunion raised by her former Southern masters,-this proof, I say, is worth all it shall cost, ten times told. Never have Congressmen, in our day, earned their per

In a brief sketch like the present, no more can be done than to glance from one to another of a few prominent matters. The position of the churches and religious bodies of the country involves questions of such dom. This, however, will only appear by singling out cases of individuals and small communities. Looking at the great masses, at the leading societies and associations, at the favorite Boards and Unions and Conventions and Assemblies, and these mighty glaciers do not even seem to move, -no little trickling rills from them betoken that the heart is warming. The pro-slavery spirit rules in them as despotically as ever. In Adams, of Essex Street Church in this city, be considered. Somewhere about a year ago, he published his South-Side View of Slavery,'-i. e., slavery seen with the eyes and in the spirit of a slaveholder, of course; a just and proper title of the book, and leading to no deception ; so much, at least, it is due to Dr. Adams to say. What happens to Dr. Adams hereupon? He becomes tenfold the man, in the estimation of the Northern Church, or of those who control and manage it, that he ever was before. The American Thact So-CIETY, the vassal of slavery, hastened to make him one of their Examining Committee, -submitting their publications to his censorship and expurgation! New ENGLAND ORTHODOXY, at its annual gathering in this city, in May last, selects him before all elder, wiser, humbler, better men, to lead their devotions and supplicate the God of beaven in their behalf! The Aury IOAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, the great and powerful, the pet association of American evangelical religion, selects him to preach its Annual Sermon, and awards him thus its highest approbation; and no word of rebuke breaks the silence of the churches! These honors, and many minor ones, coming thick and fast in one short year upon Dr. Adams, connect themselves, of necessity, with his pro-slavery servility, his spiteful war upon the anti-slavery movement, (the great foe of a false and Christ-less Church,) and were obviously meant to be his reward! They cannot elevate him. They can and do bring shame and fearful guilt upon those who made such haste to be his sponsors. In the face of such evidence, we cannot say that the American Church has taken one single step, as yet, to free itself from its guilty connection with, and responsibility for,

Shall we summon another witness? The task is un selcome and disgusting. Rev. Dr. Nathan Lord, of Dartmouth College, again comes before the community with a thick pamphlet in defence and justification of slavery; and this time, with more brazen face and positive assertion than before. And still he holds his place as the President of one of the oldest colleges in New England.

Do not these facts amply sustain what the Abolitio ists have said of the churches, viz., that they are the strongholds and bulwarks of Satan's kingdom in this land?-what, indeed, the more candid of their own members and ministers admit, that, but for them, slavery could not live a single year? Who so untrue to God and his own soul as to remain in such a position, in such an alliance? May a spirit of true repentance come to the churches!

We have time to turn but for a single moment, and reach forth our hands to those in foreign lands, -in our own fatherland, England, Scotland, Ireland, - in

France and in Germany, -who are so patiently and there should be no more slave States. Now, if this generously working with us, and doing so much to an- party really is honest, and means to stand up to its demate and strengthen us. Even at their distant post, clarations, then most assuredly it is working di-

he shall again set foot upon our shores.

Since the last annual meeting of this Society, the long. cause of humanity and freedom,—the great common cause of free and true hearts the world over,—has lost on this subject, because we do not find that sympathy, till the heart ceases to throb; may, whose record shall remain, and teach those who come after us, and who don't you attend to your business, and allow us To the last hour of his life, every emotion and thought question of disunion is being discussed every where. of his did truly utter itself for freedom. Thus he Let us never despair of the right! made his old age beautiful, full of wise instruction, rich in encouragement. Seldom can our cause lose a truer friend; yet, only in a very narrow sense lost; Mr. CHAIRMAN: of ourselves to the holy cause of Human Freedom!

SAMUEL MAY, JR. General Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society.

# SETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25. SPEECH OF J. B. SWASEY, ESQ. MR. PRESIDENT:

portant, are only secondary to the great leading idea he stands in society, the greater is his accountability United States that they have been to this day wrong, that man. I do not say the more guilty, but the more sinful, and that instead of living under a government dangerous; because the more likely he is to win our ing and perpetuating a despotism. I never forget most dangerous men are those who come the nearest to what it is we have undertaken to do; -to show to the the anti-slavery line, but do not cross it. young American who believes his country is indeed the This is my rule : There are the slaves in their chains mistaken, and that that great idea of liberty which he party will you stand, the masters, in the Union, or the has worshipped and reverenced as personified in his slaves, outside of it? Answer me that question, and country, is in him a mistaken one—that he is worship- I know your character. If you stand with the slaves,

and makes them reverence the idea of the Constitution you are my enemy, and the slave's deadly foe, practiand the Union, and worship the great names of our cally.' I say to every Free Soiler- You are the ally history? Simply this: that, in their inmost souls, of the Southern slaveholder. You insist on voting they believe this is indeed a land of liberty. They do money to pay Marshal Freeman, and B. F. Hallet, and believe that the great idea of liberty, which has been George T. Curtis, for kidnapping Anthony Burns; struggled for through so many generations, has found and you are no friend of mine, nor of the slave." immense magnitude and importance that, while they their fathers. Their reverence for their country, then, he is. Free Soil is sucking out the heart's blood of supposed. discussed here. Let it suffice to say, that there has been though a small, yet, we incline to believe, a real advance in our so-called churches, and a gain for freecannot be wholly passed over, so neither can they be has been based on the right idea; that is to say, if it our movement. My proposition is to adopt a kind of point of fact, they are not worshipping a free, constitu- as the Journal believes, then the Journal rejoices in are ready to do any thing, constitutionally, to abolish enemies, they will come to us, and ask to be taken in slavery; but the moment I undertake to explain that Perhaps we shall do no better by the new method selves by saying we must

- Rather bear the ills we have. Than fly to others that we know not of."

that those who go with us are not so wholly selfish as not producing such results as they ought. many believe. It is not because they are wholly devo- I say to my friends, if you are satisfied with the ma-

why, while I condemn the Free Soil movement, as such, no one to misunderstand me; I am full of hope. yet, on the whole, I see it is about all we can expect; it is, perhaps, as high a degree of development of public sentiment as we can expect. It is, perhaps, as Mr. Mr. PRESIDENT: Garrison said to-day, as much as can be looked for at I have watched with a good deal of interest the die means first.' They say, 'Let us agitate every thing, have become Abolitionists, or that may make Abolition even one hundred years, slavery should die out, and the we have been laboring for year after year; and I w thing which looks to me worthy of support in that when attending a meeting in the Tremont Temple. unquestionably, if they be sincere and honest, and really adhere to their declarations, they are marching directly to revolution and dissolution. The South has know what an outery was made when John Mil told us again and again, that if the North undertakes clared he wanted a plantation in Alabama, well stocke the abolition of the slave-trade between the States or in with healthy slaves. The whole press of Boston wa

remembrance and of our best wishes. Enfeebled in sult. They will make so many declarations, and take tain to lead to great and decisive results, and that before

a faithful, devoted, and most intelligent friend, by the that response to our own feelings from the hearts of the death of John Bishor Estlin, of Bristol, England. multitude, we feel we have a right to expect. I have Many societies, and very many individuals, have borne often talked to my friends, and convinced their undertheir testimony to his worth, and not a few have erect. standing, and they have been forced to admit I was ed a memorial of him in their hearts which shall live logically correct; yet they almost invariably turn away to the audience, and not to Mr. Toombs. I felt last to tell a barefaced lie for any purpose, but others cantake up the weapons of this warfare when our deathstricken hands have dropped them. No man was ever
more justly described than Mr. Estlin has been by those
beautiful words—'I was eyes to the blind, and the cause that I knew not (that cause from which the proud and the respectable turn away, the cause of the poor and the oppressed) I searched out.' At the age of near-indifference in the minds of the majority of the people; ly sixty, and after an uncommonly useful and laborious but, nevertheless, we ought not to despond. I have life, and with every reason of a prudent and usual kind sometimes felt despondency when our friend Fosten, for resigning himself to rest and quiet for the remainder of his days, he became providentially acquainted himself despondent; but when I have reflected how with the movement in this country against slavery. It few years we have been at work, and how mighty was was not in his heart or conscience to turn a deaf ear to the despotism we were attacking, and how seated in the imploring cry of human suffering and wrong, the public mind is the idea that this is a liberty-loving He 'searched out' the matter. He took nothing for country, it has seemed to me that it must be conceded granted; nothing on mere hearsay evidence. He thor- that much has been done. A few years ago, to utter oughly acquainted himself with the cause; and when the word disunion was to mark a person as a madman, he had done it, he thoroughly identified himself with its friends. To the end of his life, he stood with them, worked with them, and gave his best counsels, his best platform, there is no longer such a horror of talking efforts and warmest prayers for the success of the cause. of this matter of disunion as there was before, and the

## REPLY OF STEPHEN S. FOSTER.

for to have had such a friend is itself a great and un- My positions have been so repeatedly misrepresented fading treasure. With thanks to God for his life, for that I feel I ought to correct a wrong impression into his menfory, for his fellowship, may we be encouraged which my friend who has just taken his seat seems to by them all to a more diligent and entire consecration have fallen. I am represented as having spoken discouragingly here. It seems to me that if there is a man in this house more full of encouragement and hope than others, it is myself. There is no necessity for waiting a century or half a century for the liberation ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU- of the slaves. We may just as well break this accursed government in pieces in five years as in twenty-five. am not willing to 'wait on and hope on ' as men tell us to. It may be very well for some persons, but I am not of that class. I am for meeting the Slave Power wherever it shows itself, and I will make war upon In contending on matters not unimportant, but com- it and its defenders with all the vigor that God has paratively so, we seem to forget the great and momentous principles which guide and sustain us. We have the flogging of men and the ravishing of women at the been discussing questions here, which, however im- South, and I know the work I have to do. The higher or principle which must move and animate us. It is The nearer he comes to being an abolitionist, if he does no small thing for us to announce to the people of the not actually cross the threshold, the more dangerous is supporting and maintaining liberty, they are support- people over to his side, or keep others on his side. The

home of the free and the brave,' that he is entirely held by the government. I ask a man- With which ping a false God. That is a great thing to do.

What is it which has animated the American mind, but if you stand with the masters, under the Union.

form and expression in the government established by I say, the higher a man stands, the more dangerous take to prove to them that their government, their up the ship. I have not despaired of the cause; I public opinion that will make Boston so hot that even dence and respect on the part of many who have been afternoon of the 'First Day' of the week, (Jan 6th.) country, their Constitution, is not worthy of their sup- have not spoken one desponding word. All I have port, that their love is misplaced, that their affections tried to do is to show that our machinery is not adeshould be turned off from their government, that that quate to carry out our principles. Mr. Gannison read about a political party. Loc's at those we have now ! government should be pulled down, and a better one the Journal's notice of this meeting. We ought to constructed. Our work is a mighty one; and when judge of our position by what our enemies say of us. our friends speak of discouragements and difficulties, In what does the Journal triumph? Not in my makit seems to me that the great difficulty is in this fact, ing those statements, but in the fact that I had cause that the American mind is slow to perceive that, in to make them. If I made them, and they were true, tional government. I find in my experience here in our weakness. Am I the cause of it? How could I Massachusetts, that that is the great obstacle. Among prevent that fact in which the Journal rejoices? Let my friends, I can find any amount of a general sort of us adopt the machinery that shall put the masses into sympathy for the slave, and a feeling that really de- our power, instead of into the power of these miserable plores the compromises of the Constitution, and they politicians; and then, instead of this chuckling of our

those compromises ought not to be regarded, and that I propose than we have hitherto, but I, for one, wish we should have a dissolution of the Union, I always to try; and if I fail, I shall have the consciousness of find this the answer- You would plunge us into un- knowing I did not fail without an effort. I am not told difficulties in getting rid of the Union; into un- willing to stand before this community without a larger heard of horrors, the end of which no man can see ; ' number of men around me. I see these twenty million and so they justify themselves in remaining in a gov- of people standing with their feet on the necks of the ernment which they confess to be ruinous on principle, slaves. They must take them off. We have got to get and for which they find no excuse. They justify them- this nation on our side. When I go out to lecture or make any effort, I feel I labor in vain, so long as I cannot bring the people over to my side. The object of lecturing is the conversion of the people, and if I fail to It is a specious kind of reasoning. I believe, therefore, accomplish that purpose, I am convinced my labors are

ted to money, but because they believe that our govern- chinery, go on ! But, for one, I am not satisfied with ment, after all, is about as good as can be expected. our results, and do not like to hear our enemies triumph They say- Admit all you claim; but then, revolution over us; but, instead of disbanding and sitting down is a dangerous remedy to be applied to the disease.' in despair, I mean to go on with renewed vigor, and I her claims for sympathy, in the leading anti-slavery pulpit. We shall miss him in our efforts to advance Now, I believe there is a great deal in that. It is a hope and trust and expect, that in the coming twelve sort of reasoning that satisfies great numbers of very months I shall be able to show at least as many o intelligent and honest men. And that is one reason more converts than during the past year. And I want

## SPEECH OF WILLIAM W. BROWN.

present; and I conceive it to be a great deal, for this cussion between my friend Foster and those who have reason: there are many men, who, having strong con- undertaken to correct him, but my own opinion is, that victions on this subject, and perceiving that revolution we have something to do aside from preparing a party must be the end of it, say, 'We must try every other or any thing else in which to catch or place those who and see if we cannot prevent the extension of slavery; ists hereafter. Now, Mr. Chairman, I tflink the firs and if, in the good providence of God, within fifty or thing is, the creation of public opinion,—the very thing Union be preserved, ought we not to do it?' The ar- never more impressed with the idea that we needed to gument has some force. Therefore, I can find some- labor for the creation of public opinion than last night movement. While they do not intend disunion, yet, know that, for the last two years, the public press and the District of Columbia, or to repeal the Fugitive Slave Act, she will leave the Union. That is proclaim-ed to be the settled policy of the entire South. Now, Well, last week John Mitchel comes to Boston, and he mind you! the idea of the Republican party is, that is welcomed in certain quarters; he is heard patiently,

respectfully, and applauded at the conclusion of his one individual in the State, old or young, black or respectfully, and applianced at the conclusion white, bond or free, that will prove that he has, or ever address. We know what has been said hitberto respecting Judge Kane. The Legislatures of different an abolitionist'. Tell my beloved father, it seems in the land strengthen us. Even at their distant post, it is no small cross which many of them take up in wearing the name of Abolitioniss, and in working year in behalf of our cause. We give them our pight hands, with our warmest greeting, and our most heartfelt thanks. May we all endure unto the end!

Nor do we need to mention the name of our brotherin arms, our faithful fellow-soldier for near twenty years of this great battle for freedom, Parken Pilla-nury,—now in England,—in order to assure him of our present many of them take up in the street was not brought up to be peachment by Congress. Now, it is all nonsense to talk principles are entirely contrary to my training. If they fully believed me in this, if they could know to a certainty outs great battle for freedom, Parken Pilla-nury,—now in England,—in order to assure him of our present parks. The Legislatures of different states were them to be an abolitionist? ... "Tell my beloved father, it seems to take have had before them resolutions condemnatory of Judge Kane. The Legislatures of different states have had before them resolutions condemnatory of Judge Kane. The Legislatures of different States have had before them resolutions condemnatory of Judge Kane. The Legislatures of different States have had before them resolutions condemnatory of Judge Kane. The Legislatures of different States have had before them resolutions condemnatory of Judge Kane, and the public press propose his impeachment by Congress. Now, it is all nonsenses to talk them that I was not brought up to be peachment by Congress. Now, it is all nonsenses to talk them that I was not brought up to be graded them that I was not beaution to have a very happy influence on the man about inspecting medical propose his impeaching them that I was not beaution to have a very happy influence on the man beaution to have a very happy influence on the man about inspecting medical propose his impeached to have not obtained them that I was not beaution have have not obtain the public opinion in Mass welcomed. Let any body else come here who has been Now please compare this clear pro-slavery record health as he has been, he has done a work in Great their ground so strongly, that by and by, when some false to freedom and true to slavery, and he would be with the following sentence that occurs in her last letter of Oct. 19, 1855. Sneaking of this same time, she welcomed. We want all our agents to concentrate ter of Oct. 19, 1855. Speaking of this same time, she to believe, in the most acceptable manner. He needs not to be assured of a most hearty welcome, whenever it. So I cannot but regard that movement as one certain their power upon Massachusetts alone; and I was glad they will be forced, for consistency's sake, to stand to their power upon Massachusetts alone; and I was glad they will be forced, for consistency's sake, to stand to their power upon Massachusetts alone; and I was glad they will be forced, for consistency's sake, to stand to their power upon Massachusetts alone; and I was glad they will be forced, for consistency in the people, notnot to be assured of a most hearty welcome, whenever it. So I cannot but regard that movement as one certo hear you say, Mr. Chairman, that the work of this
withstanding it had been understood from the begin-Society was in Massachusetts, and not out of Massachu-

Last evening I went, with many other blockheads,

(laughter,) to hear Mr. Toombs. I went determined to receive him without hissing, for I was foolish enough when she was in the hands of the slaveholders, and it to hope the audience would receive him in perfect sito hope the audience would receive him in perfect si-lence; but when the audience applauded him, I felt I them into the belief that they had wrongly suspected was called upon to hiss the audience. I gave my hisses her.' This view may satisfy those who think it is right to the addience, and not to Mr. Domes. The remarks of that public opinion in Massachusetts which shall sustain auti-slavery, and condemn slavery in every form. The remarks of the speaker in favor of slavery, although they were not received with that enthusiasm they would have been five or ten years ago, were yet listened to with manifest respect. I was were yet listened to with manifest respect. I was in that hall the night before, when my distinguished is not the last statement that is false, and the first that platform was forsaken; but last night, it was crowded by the wealth and aristocracy and re-pectability of the city, avoing the maintenance of march 1st, 1846, says that he has had an interview with Miss Wabster and he was the first true. crowded by the wealth and aristocracy and re-pectabil-ity of the city, auxious to welcome this man from the She having been pardoned out of the State's Prison, South; and the Allas, the organ of the Republican and being in a free State, had no need to continue her party of Boston, announced his arrival yesterday morn-falsehoods further as a measure of policy or safety; ing, and that he was the guest of an honored gentleman and this editor says, on her authority, that ' she is not, of Boston ; spoke of him as being one of the most disof Boston; spoke of him as being one of the most distinguished of Southern gentlemen representing the rising State of Georgia,—(it is not a rising State, it is a slave-consuming State);—he was recommended as a whole consuming State);—he was recommended as a whole state in a slave-consuming State);—he was recommended as a whole state in a slave-consuming State);—he was recommended as a whole state in a slave-consuming State of Georgia,—(it is not a rising State, it is a slave-consuming State);—he was recommended as a slave-consuming State of Georgia,—(it is not a rising State) is said the slave of th good speaker and one who would entertain an audience, and the readers were left to infer that they were advisand the readers were left to infer that they were advis-ed to go there, and give him a respectful hearing. I This intention she fulfilled, and in the ensuing sumwanted every one should give him a respectful hearing, mer she published her narrative, which is not now at and I gave him as respectful a hearing as any body all hand; but from the severe criticisms that appeared through the hour and a half that he occupied. What was his aim? To prove that slavery was compatible with porter, and other anti-slavery papers, of both the old Republicanism, with the interest of America, and with the interest of the African; and during his discourse, her intentions, and as thoroughly pro-slavery as her he said that it was the duty of the Caucasian to look after and rule the African, and the God of justice would protect the Southern people in so doing ; (!!) and the ment of anti-slavery character is false? and if she can people sat there as quietly as could be! Why, Sim-be false there, where can she be trusted? ply because the slaves of this country are poor and degraded and ignorant; and history, and usage, and Now, it seems to me that when we shall go to work and hope we shall, to create that public opinion that shall do the cause of liberty justice, shall prepare the people come here to lecture as he ought to be treated, and as any one who goes into any community for the purpose of vindicating an atrocity equal to that of enslaving men ty; that she not only lied when it seemed to be policy, ought to be treated,-I say, that when we shall have reated that public opinion, then it will be time enough this suffice. to talk about forming a party that shall receive these

people as they deserve to be received. What would Mr. FOSTER's party have done with the from the Tremont Temple,-nothing but a conviction of the heart, that it was wrong to hear any man who not a whit better than the Legrees and Haleys, and the and who are brought before us by the journals of the South,-a man no better than any one who might drive or whip a slave to death on the banks of the Mississippi,-a man enslaving more than two hundred human is compatible with Christianity, and, to prove that he is not alone in this opinion, said that a 'respectable clergyman' of Boston had come to the same conclusion! I was there time enough to cry out, 'Doctor

Dr. Adams shall not be able to remain in any church The more we have, the worse the people get, for they seem to run into these new parties for the purpose of doing even worse than they have been allowed to do in the parties they belonged to. We want to create a public opinion that will condemn men for their misdeeds. That is what we must look to to get up a good feeling in the Legislature, in the State, and throughout the

### CASE OF DELIA A. WEBSTER. MR. GARRISON :

A letter dated ' Worcester, Oct, 19, 1855,' and signed Delia A. Webster,' the statements of which were endorsed by 'H. B. Stowe,' appeared in the New York presses of the country?

In consequence of this narration of her recent suffer- cester county. ings and woes, she has been enabled to collect quite Mr. Hassall goes to Haverhill, a promising field. large sums of money, as well as other aid, from persons congratulate the Unitarian Society of that place on rehave forgotten her past history. Surely, this is not feel assured that the cause of humanity in Essex counright. If her past history shows her to be unworthy of ty will feel, in a sensible manner, the aid he will renthe confidence and support of the friends of the slave, der, 'in season and out of season.' All who love truth,

published in the Green Mountain Freeman, and thence him! opied into the Liberator of Jan. 10, 1845, addressed Lexington, (Ky.) Oct. 12, 1844, she says :-

included with the foul blot of abolitionism. Do you ask if I have changed my sentiments? No, sir, I have not; and I thought my reputation too well established, my character too well known, to admit of such a suspicion. I have often frankly declared my sentiments in this community. It is well known that I favor colonization. It has been known ever since I came here: I have had no disposition to conceal it.'...' On one cocasion, (perhaps when over-excited.) I remarked in company, that if all the black population could be banished from our loved country, I would cheerfully go myself to the wild and desert shores of Africa, to teach them that they have immortal souls. This was, perhaps, an imprudent remark. If so, pardon me; it is the only one I am guilty of.'..' I tell my accountry, that I defy them, "all powerful as they are," to find Ah! my Rev. Sir, I am cruelly suspected of being inclured with the foul blot of abolitionism. Do you

fidence can be placed in one who tells such opposite stories?

But,' say her friends, 'the first letter was written

But let us look a little further and see if, after all, it

'gallant,' 'chivalric' Kentucky friends could desire. With these facts, is it not clear that her recent state-

Again,-she says, in her letter of Oct. 12, 1844, in relation to her friend Fairbank, 'Whether he said or every thing, so far as this country is concerned, have did any thing that gave them just ground for suspiplaced the African, the slave, in a very poor position. did not.' And as to her own connection with the matlabor as I think we can, as I think we ought, and as I ter, she says, through the editor of the Cincinnati Atlas, 'that she saw no slaves, and had no knowledge of any abduction.' But now it is well known here, and of Massachusetts to treat the slaveholder who shall she makes no concealment of the fact, that herself and

> Other quotations could be made to show her duplicibut also when no policy or safety required it; but let

But what is the object of her present appeal to the public, and of her collections of money? By her own people at the Tremont Temple last night? No politi-cal party, or church, or creed, could have kept them account, she is a woman of fortune. Her plantation estimates it to be worth \$100,000. Why should she be begging money of abolitionists that are not worth fifty should make a labored speech in favor of supporting a dollars? Does she propose with these means to return system like slavery, could have done it. Last evening. again to her Kentucky friends, having made her fifth escape ' from their tender mercies ? Has she not yet worn off her love of them expressed in her first letter of oct. 12, 1844, when, after characterizing them as being willing to 'butcher her in the streets without judge or jury,' as being ready to testify any thing against her, no matter what, that would ensure her conviction, she beings,—and this man told his audience that slavery they do, I am still their friend.' . . . 'Long after goes on to say, in the next paragraph, 'But whatever these lips are cold in death, and after this hand has ceased to move, may this testify to the manly bravery, the noble generosity, the zealous patriotism and chivalry of proud Kentucky.' (!!!) This fulsome laudation of Adams,' so that the audience might know that, after Kentuckians appears in her narrative published the all, he was not so ' respectable ' as the Hon. Mr. Toombs same year, and in her letters that have been published

and acquaintance here have not tended to inspire confi- house. One of those three addresses was given on the most intimately associated with her in sympathetic entress and persecution. Let people in other places be on a fit climax. their guard, and if they are satisfied, as many here are. that she is a mere adventurer, a speculator in real estate and the sympathies of a generous public, let them withhold their aid and assistance. Worcester, Feb. 1, 1856.

The nature of the letter of our Worcester correcountry, too. We must make Massachusetts so that a spondent is such as to require some clear and explicit fugitive slave need not be afraid to stay in Boston. statements from Miss WEBSTER, in regard to her pres-Let us cease talking about parties, and go to work to ent sentiments and purposes; for, though she has uncreate this public opinion. If we cannot do this in doubtedly been savagely treated by the 'chivalric,' achusetts, we cannot do it in other States. If we alias demoniacal spirit of Kentucky, her antecedents cannot change public opinion, it is useless to do any thing in the way of anti-slavery. But I believe we confidence or aid of the self-sacrificing friends of the can do it; and I am satisfied that all we can do is to anti-slavery cause. As she is now seeking and obtainlabor to change public opinion ; do that work, and do ing liberal donations, on account of what she voluntarily (and we think most rashly) exposed herself to in Kentucky, it is due to all who have given, or who may yet be called upon to contribute, that a satisfactory reply should be made by her to our correspondent 'X.'

## REV. MR. HASSALL'S PAREWELL

FRIEND GARRISON-I have just listened to a bold and Independent a short time since, and was thence copied faithful discourse, preached by our excellent Bro. Hasinto the Liberator, and Standard, without note or SALL, to his late church and congregation at Mendon. ent, and it was also copied into many other pa- In his own eloquent and earnest manner he reviewe pers. Recollecting somewhat the past history of this his brief ministry of four years—a ministry marked by roman, the question naturally arises, Is she entitled to the utterance of bold thoughts theologically, but more the aid and confidence of the anti-clavery public, and especially in behalf of the Anti-Slavery warfare. We to the benefit of this unquestioned advertisement of shall miss him as a rare specimen of a true man in the the cause of truth, righteousness and liberty in Wor-

in the vicinity of Worcester, who either never knew or ceiving so good and faithful a servant of Christ, and she ought not now to receive it, unless she can show a progress, and universal justice, outside of sect and parchange, and bring forth fruits meet for repentance. ty, will give him the right hand of fellowship. God What is the record of this history? In a letter speed him in his labors in the new field that awaits

I wish we could have a copy of his farewell discourse to 'Rev. Harvey F. Leavitt,' her old pastor, dated for the press. It contains some passages too bold and striking to be lost. He placed man, as an individual, in his rights and conscience, above all written books; accepted truth as willingly from Theodore Parker, Em-

ning that I was thoroughly unti-slavery.' What con-

FEBRUARY 8

GARRISON AND ROBERT OWEN: The following, from the Independent of Jan. 2d, a curs in the book notice in that paper of Prof. Hard work on Spiritnalism :-

· Of the converts to Spiritualism, whose previ lief is mentioned in this took, almost all of them were like Garrison and Robert Owen, of a most degraded class. The above I deem both slanderous and libelloor, up

as such, deserving a just and merited rebuke from the defender of an honest and faithful man. And for i Independent to permit such a foul aspersion of the racter of Mr. Garrison into its columns, when he truckles to the jesuitry of the American Tract Social is base; and I am glad one man has taken up the miis base; and I am grant great Mr. Stickney's letter to ject. I will therefore the published in connection with the few words I have anid, believing that every lover of justice will rad a with pleasure, and especially as it comes from the air disagrees with Mr. Garrison on the means of abiling American slavery. Honor to whom honor is due P. S. The letter from Mr. Stickhey I cut from the

Reformer and Independent Press. Greenmanville, Jan. 8, 1856.

MR. GARRISON AND THE INDEPEN DENT.

It is with great regret and surprise that we notice the use made of Mr. Garrison's name in recent criticism of Prof. Hare's work, in the h pendent. Of Mr. Hare we know nothing reputation as a chemist of considerable in one of our most prominent schools If his character would justify the descrip If his character would justify the description given by the Independent, we can only say, we are say for it. But Mr. Garrison we do know, and same ly any man has filled a wider space or tacte conly any man has littled a wider space or more ca-spicuous in the public eye for the past twenty-fu-years. He is known on both sides of the Atlanti, and his fame belongs to the world, as springing from an earnest consecration of his life to the mis-sacred cause of philametropy on earth.

sacred cause of philametricity on earth.

If linking one's self to interests dearest to 6sl and humanity—if suffering reproach and medicathe most bitter opposition, even to the peril of his the most bitter opposition, even to the peril of itself, when the cowardly and selfish and counties stood afar off, and saw 'truth fallen in the streets, and justice and mercy crying in vain he help, be any evidence of Christian Edelity, and integrity before God—then we pronounce the cities of the control of the control of the control of the control of the cities of the control of the con cism of the Independent most grossly untrue, and a most unwarrantable attempt to strike down atm

To what has Mr. Garrison proved himself infidel. that he should be associated with names that and a sense of public horror? Has he been guilty of blaspheming? Has he in private life violat laws of domestic virtue, or in public dish the claims of public morals, or stricken at the foundations of social order and natural justice

Of none of these crimes will it be pretended by the Independent, has Mr. Garrison bees guily Does our defence of the rights of humanity, des our sucrifice for the good of others, afford any prod of our love to God, and an unfaltering faith in the teachings of Jesus Christ, entitle a man to my claim of love to God, we think Mr. G. bas nak good his title. We know not what Mr. Garrison's peculiar

views may be, in regard to religious formulas of doctrine; one thing we do know, that while these ligious world were busy in subscribing to, and defending conflicting creeds; that while they wen pursuing useless dogmas, and battering out the brains of one another, because they would not ab scribe to them; that while they were tilting uit and cummin, and crucifying the slave between thievish Christians and plundering politicism, Wm. Lloyd Garrison was led through the street of Boston with a halter about his neck, for cring out against the guilt and enormity of the crime.

If this is infidelity, then is Mr. Garrison an infide This charge comes with a poor grace from men that, even now, with the monstrous crime staris them in the face, are hand in hand with men who breed human beings for the market, and sell wo

men for prostitution!
As much as we differ from Mr. Garrison, on the des of our operation, we must ever honor his for his fidelity to the cause of God and humanity and I feel it a duty thus to protest against this needed attempt to raise against him this 'ma dog' cry of 'infidelity,' by men who do not even demand that the Tract Society shall proclaim the relation 'between master and slave a sinful one. sinful per se.

SALLIE HOLLEY IN CONNECTIOUT. PUTNAM, Ct., Jan. 22, 1856.

Sallie Holley and her friend, Miss Putnam, lave made us a visit, and they have done us but good. We feel truly grateful for the favor.

Miss Holley addressed the people four times. Out (the first time) in the upper hall of the Quinebung and it abounded in gospel truth, rich and gioriag.

Her mode of discussing the great theme, American Slavery, is well adapted to unite all these who obsy Psalm 97:10- Ye that love the Lord, hate evil. Her sentiments meet a hearty 'Amen' from each out who can honestly say (as in Ps. 119:104)- Through thy precepts I get understanding; therefore, I hat every false way. It strengthened every earnest sed in hear her speak of the 'heroic Paul' as deriving his courage and zeal from his faith in Jesus of Naturell, the holy messenger of God- The brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person.'

Miss Putnam has a mission to visit families, as clear ly as Miss Holley to address public assen the subject of 'Woman's Rights,' both of them are doing a noble work; for, instead of spending time and strength in the nice discussion of delightful theories, by their deeds they unfurl the cheering banner-'is woman do what she can no for the good of the human race!

I am highly gratified that they circulate among the churches of Connecticut the 'Appeal of the North Con gregational Church of Hartford to the American Tract Society.' That seed will bring forth a glorious has-Yours for freedom, J. R. JOHNSON.

GEORGE THOMPSON GONE TO INDIA LONDON, (Eug.) Jan. 16, 1856.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON : My DEAR SIR, -One of the last injunctions I received from Mr. Thompson, on parting with him on the shores of France, was to communicate to you the intiligence of his departure for India. He had not time to write to you, even in acknowledgment of the recept of your last fraternal letter. As you will have perceit ed, he sought to do justice to himself and to the case, by the insertion in The Empire of an article charing

up the points referred to in your letter. He wished me to tell you, that you, and the Cause, were in his thoughts when he left England; and more, that wherever Providence may lead him, and however long he may remain in the mysterious land of the Hisdoo, the affectionate remembrance of William Lieb GARRISON and his coadjutors will never forsake him, and true love for the slaves will never cease to posses the foremest place in his heart. It is impossible to my how long he will be absent. Probably years will elays before his voice is again raised for freedom and hema ity on English soil. But it is a consolution to him, at it is a source of satisfaction to his friends, to know, that although he goes to India chiefly on business of a non-political character, he yet will have it in his poster to promote, by his visit, the well-being of the astive that country. India presents a field of philanthroph labor second to none in the world; for injustice and misrule, avarice and ambition, exercise their warrybis cous sway in that empire no less than in Europs and

Very truly yours, FRED. W. CHESSON.

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After a si gress was of Hon. NATH. and thirty-plurality, a (of S. C.)

Ohio,) 4; Mr. Bens Mr. Banks Deafening publican sid ladies waves everal min

Mr. A. K
Banke was to authorize to declared plained, give for his cond Mr. Cam tlemen to et and this dis Mr. Cobb ally elected ality rule. Mr. Aiker Speaker, Mr. Smitt quest; if gion, and poup men mait. (Laught tion declarity plarality ru had been el Passed—Yeplained, that above resolu Clerk, condio fe Pa., and loud and en silence that

Gentleme I proceed to you have co your indulg or conferred pleasure wer that I could that I could icate duties, unusual diffitheir responshall bear in the interest the country, the rights of personal obj single desir-the mainter our governor veloping that as we may contarging a fluences at h

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THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 8, 1856.

THE NORTH VICTORIOUS!

After a sharp conflict of two months' duration, be-

w was organized on Saturday last by the election of

NATHANIEL P. BANES, of Massachusetts, as Speak-

to the House of Representatives, on the one hundred distiry-third ballot! The vote was decided by a

ality, and stood as follows :- Banks, 103; Aiken,

of S. C.) Wells, 1.
Mr. Beneen, one of the tellers, then declared that

Mr. Binks was elected Speaker.

Designing shouts of applause followed from the Re-

Gen side and other quarters of the House. The

les waved their handkerchiefs in the galleries. For

geral minutes, the disorder was beyond description.

100; Fuller, (of Pa.) 6; Campbell, (of

ng in vain for ielity, and in-ince the criti-

ending time and ghtful theories,

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CHESSON.

from one who of abolishing

> Mr. A. K. Marshell raised the question that Mr. Banks was not elected, saying the Clerk had no power wanthering such a result to be announced. It must be alcelared by the vote of the House. The Clerk explained, giving reasons which seemed to be satisfactory a conduct.
>
> c cambell, of Ohio, appealed to the honor of general courts of the plurality resolution into effect, and the dispraceful scene.
>
> Cash of Georgia regarded Mr. Banks as virtuelected by a majority of the House under the pluralist of the court of of the lity rule. Mr. Aiken asked to be allowed to conduct Mr. Banks, of Alken asked to be allowed to bound a speaker, to the chair. (Applianse.) Mr. Alken's research to f Alabama, appreciated Mr. Alken's rest; if granted, he thought it would heal dissense; if granted, he thought waters. When grown make a child's bargain, they ought to stick to

nighter.) After further debate, Mr. Clingman offered a resoluis declaring that by reason of the adoption of the
barshy rule and the votes taken under it, Mr. Banks
ben elected Speaker, and is hereby so declared.

Assed—Yeas 146, Nays 29. Several gentlemen exstance, that though they had consistently voted against
fix Banks, they felt bound as judges, not as electors,
a carry out the order of the House by voting for the
base resolution. Mr. Banks was, by request of the
Clerk, conducted to the chair by Messrs. Aiken, Fuller
(Pa., and Campbell of Ohio. He was greeted with
cell and enthusiastic cheers, and amidst the profound allower of the House of Representatives, - Before

Gisilican of the House of Representatives.—Sorbine proced to complete the acceptance of the office which we have conferred upon me, I would avail myself of our indigence to express my obligations for the hong conferred upon me. It would afford me greater because were it accompanied even by the self-assurance that I could bring to the discharge of arduous and delated the self-assurance with the country of the discharge of arduous and delated the self-assurance with seal difficulties, any capacity commensurate with a responsibility and dignity. I can only say, I all her myself, as far as practicable, with fidelity to interests and institutions of the government and country, and with impartiality, so far as regards rights of the members of this House. I have no ts of the members of this house. I have no discrete to accomplish. I am animated by a lesire of contributing in some little degree to intenance of the well-established principles of ernment in their original signification, in degular portion of the continent we occupy, so far say do so within the power conferred upon us, a we may do so within the power conterred upon us, charging and swelling its capacities for beneficent indenotes at home and abroad, and maintaining intact in september upon us, and maintaining intact in a mare neither myself nor any other man is equal a the perfect accomplishment of those duties. ne pericet accomplishment of those duties.

erefore, as a man must be in such a presence, a supmet for your in-fulgence and support, I again return
ou my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon
(Applause, deafening and long continued.)

The slavocratic party evidently expected to suc saith, of Tennessee, said he had heretofore voted plant the planality rule, but as yesterday's vote inested some chance of an election of Speaker of a man wand national views, he now offered a resolution the adoption of that rule. The resolution was then signted, by a vote of 113 against 104.

Not a single Southern representative voted for Banks, only one Representative from New England voted with the South-Fuller, of Maine, whose constituents il look after him in due season.

The news of this cheering result was received in Bostin, by telegraph, on Saturday evening, and forthwith communicated to Mrs. Banks, at Waltham, and to the citizens generally, who speedily filled the Town Hall, and held a most enthusiastic meeting. Among the petters were three clergymen, whose remarks were olly applauded. A large number of the houses in on, including two of the public balls, were illumiattel, and bonfires and tar-barrels were blazing in evdirection. Mrs. Banks gave a public collation, at which the two following toasts (among others) were

The Banks of Massachusetts-Above par at Wash-Slavery one hundred, Freedom one hundred and

Let us hope that this result is but the first gun at Lexington of the new Revolution. If so, then Bunker Hill and Yorktown are before us! All we have to do is to press onward-right onward !

## GILES B. STEBBINS.

We have a letter from this true and faithful friend, annuncing his intention to visit New England early in March. He has been occupied during this winter in ecturing before Lyceums in the Western States; for purpose he has prepared two lectures; one, The Old and the New'-speaking of the reverence We one the Past for its Good, of the warnings its Evil should bring us, of the signs of growth and cheer in the Present, and of our duty to always accept Truth and reject Error, whether old or new, and thus help a better Future to come peacefully. Another, 'The West'-descriptive of the wealth, beauty and extent of this wide land, viewed as educating influences helpig to would and develop character, of western character as it is, and of the type of character, life and feratare which may be developed in the Future, with here materials and influences, if the duties of to-day

The following are valuable testimonials in favor of

Judge Wilson of Geneva, of the State Court of Illion, wrote the President of the Elgin Association-. Stebbins has just given us two lectures, with which ne have been much pleased."

Mr. Slade and Mr. Benedict of Aurora, clergymen and benhers of the Lyceum Committee, wrote the Secretary of the Chicago Association— Mr. S. has just given a cture in our course—a fine production. Any favor

the Jurora Guardian said—' Mr. S. well paid his therers by an address on 'The Old and the New.' His fure certainly gave him a high place in the esteen of his heavers."

Mr. Stebbins expects to pass the month of March in See England, and will be ready to deliver either or both of these lectures before any Lyceum or Lecture Amountien disposed to avail themselves of his services. We believe that his hearers will be well compensated for that their attendance. For three weeks to come, Mr. Subbins may be addressed at Rochester, N Y.

George Thompson, Esq. It will be seen, by a letter from his me-in-law, (F. W. Chesson,) in another colbus, that this long-tried and most elequent advocate of the oppromed of all races, has retired from the charge of the London Expire, and gone to take up his residesce in Iodia, where we doubt not he will be 'eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame,' and with his characeristic arder will espouse the cause of suffering hu banity in that land of British misrule and usurpation as opportunity may offer. The best wishes of the trues teads of universal freedom, on this side the Atlantic for his safety, happiness and prosperity, will follow hia. Formidable as the distance appears which set arates him from us, we are as near to him in spirit as though we grasped him by the hand.

EF Read the ' Border Ruffian' message of President Pierce to Congress, on the Kansas affairs, on our last page, and then, as a fitting commentary, the following articles from the Kansas Herald of Freedom, of Jan. 19. THE WAR RENEWED.

Two expresses arrived here last night from Leavenworth, bringing the intelligence that WAR had broken out in that vicinity. From what we can gather, it seems that the Council of Leavenworth passed an ordinance prohibiting the opening of polls in the city for the election of State officers on the 15th inst. under the new Constitution on the 15th inst., under the new Constitution. Mr. Slocum, the Free State mayor, either had or did resign, and a pro-slavery mayor was substituted by the Council. The new mayor issued a proclamation in accordance with the direction of the Council forbidding an election. The judges, as provided for in the Constitution, adjourned the election to the house of T. A. MINARD, in Easton, some twelve miles north-west from Leavenworth, on the military road towards Fort Riley. These were opened on Thursday last, and the people of the district assembled to exercise their rights as

The night previous, an attempt was made to get possession of the house, probably designing, if they could do so, to control the election as on former occould do so, to control the election as on former oc-essions; but they were prevented from doing this. They then attempted to take the principal Free-State men in the vicinity, and blocked up the high-way leading to the place of election. In all these movements they were frustrated by the indomita-ble energies of the friends of freedom. All day Thursday, parties of pro-slavery men were seen fly-ing through the country, and watching apparently the movements of the Free State men.

The polls were closed just at dark, and the bal-lot-box was sent away under an escort several miles distant. In the edge of the evening a charge was made upon the house, by a party of probably thirty

made upon the house, by a party of probably thirty men, or upwards, who had resolved to take the bal-lot-boxes at whatever sacrifice: but they were re-pulsed, and retreated under the influence of su-

pulsed, and retreated under the influence of superior numbers who were convened in the house for its protection.

Anticipating that the difficulties were over, our friends disbanded, and started for home about one o'clock on Friday morning. Stephen Sparks, formerly of Rush Co., Indiana, a candidate for the Legislature, while on his way home with his son and nephow, was pursued, and finally surrounded by a party of a dozen or more brigands, who demanded their unconditional surrender. This they resolutely refused to do, and the three backed up against the fence, and held the enemy at bay, who, with cocked revolvers, threatened them constantly with instant destruction.

with instant destruction.

Information having been conveyed to Easton,
Mr. E. P. Brown, of Leavenworth—a gentleman
who signalized himself for his courage in the late war at Lawrence, and who remained with us to its close, a member of Col. Blood's regiment of cavalry—came to the aid of our three friends, and rescued them. Immediately after, firing commenced between the parties, the pro-slavery party in the meantime having been augmented to about thirty; and there were about fifteen with Mr. Brown. The fire was kept up for several minutes, each party five like was kept up for several minutes, each party five like it is the vicinity. One Free State man, with a Sharp's rifle, dropped behind a snow drift, and from this breastwork fired upon the enemy as they exposed

breastwork fired upon the enemy as they exposed themselves. One of the enemy was mortally wounded, and another severely injured.

Mr. Sparks' son received two balls, one severely cutting his scalp, and the other in his arm. He was stunned at first, and fell to the earth, but immediately regained his feet and continued the firing. The combatants finally parted, in consequence, the Free State men say, of no longer seeing any person to shoot at.

mg any person to shoot at.

Mr. Minard, also a candidate for the Legislature,
—as was Mr. Brown,—was taken by a patrolling
party near his own house, and was held as a prisoner at last advices. Mr. Brown was going towards his home at Leavenworth, and was also
taken and carried back to Easton, where the mob was assembled. They had resolved on hanging Messrs. Minard and Brown last night, and our in-formant is confident it was done, unless they were

revented by superior numbers.

When our informant left the vicinity of the disturbances—about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon—expresses on each side were scouring the country, and men were seen in every direction with guns upon their shoulders marching to the seens of darager. What the end will be no person can divine. upon their shoulders marching to the scene of dan-ger. What the end will be, no person can divine. Our principal citizens were aroused from their slumbers about midnight, a Council of Safety was held, and Gens. Robinson and Lane dispatched messengers to learn further particulars. Col. Broop has got together his cavalry company,

supposed to have been taken. The stumbing of one of the horses of his pursuers, and the falling of the rider, was mistaken by those looking on as the arrest of Mr. M. He was pursued about two miles, and fired upon several times, but escaped

At Easton, in consequence of threatened disturbances, the election was adjourned to Thursday, as detailed above. Contemplating difficulty they had sent to Leavenworth for assistance, and eight persons, headed by Mr. E. P. Brown, went to their

assistance.

Mr. Brown was taken by the mob as narrated Mr. Brown was taken by the mob as narrated above, while on his way home with several others. He objected to being taken, and thought it better to sell his life as dearly as possible on the spot: but his associates urged him to surrender, claiming that they would all be slain. This he finally, but very reluctantly consented to do, in consideration of saving the lives of his companions who seemed so unwilling to defend themselves. He and seven others were taken back to Easton, and guarded through Friday. At night they took Mr. B. out, after releasing the others—for the purpose of hanging him, having their ropes and implements ready for the work. Some proposed a compromise—that they lynch him, and let him go. This was agreed to, when several persons sprung upon him with they lynch him, and let him go. This was agreed to, when several persons sprung upon him with hatchets and bowie-knives, and commenced stab-bing, chopping, beating and kicking him until he was felled to the earth, after receiving three mortal wounds in his head with hatchets, and numerous wounds in his head with natheres, and numerous other injuries, any of which would probably have caused his death. After lying upon the cold earth for a while, consciousness seemed to return, when he rose and attempted to escape, but he was again taken, beaten, kicked and dragged to a wagon, which he was thrown into like a dead heatter and in this condition was carried ten miles brute, and in this condition was carried ten miles to Dunn's groggery, in Salt Creek valley, where the demons went through the farce of attempting to dress his wounds. Finding that he must die,

to dress his wounds. Finding that he must die, and human nature beginning to get the ascendency, he was carried to his own home, three-fourths of a mile distant, and given in charge of his wife.

She interrogated him as to how he had received the injuries, and he responded faintly, though audibly. 'I have been mordered by a gang of cowards, in cold blood, without any cause!' Immediately after he gasped, and poor Brown, a Man, one of Nature's noblemen, expired.

Thus has fallen another victim to the damning sin of slavery! The blood almost congenis in the veins of every true American as he reads this truthful, unvarnished narrative of the termination, for the present, of another of the hellish deeds of the Border Ruffans. It is of the same character with numberless other outrages which they have practised in Kansas, and which the pro-slavery journals are constantly inciting to.

It seems to be the determination of the Ruffans to slay one after another of our prominent citizens, bearing the rest distributed in the services of our prominent citizens, bearing the services of the services of the services of the services of the restriction of the Ruffans to slay one after another of our prominent citizens, bearing the services of th

It seems to be the determinant of the datases to slay one after another of our prominent citizens, hoping by so doing to intimidate us from exercising our rights as freemen. How long will Congress leave us thus exposed to barbarous inroads, withleave us thus exposed to barbarous inroads, without either vesting us with the power to defend ourselves, or sending us relief! Have they determined to wait until a civil war bursts upon the country in all its fury, and fire and sword commence
their work of devastation and death! We cannot
remain inactive much longer! The President refuses us aid! The Governor has joined with the
mob from Missouri, and we are without protection!
Had a citizen been thus slain by a party of Kaw
Indians, the tribe would have been exterminated.
Millions of dollars would have been ready in a trice,
and thousands of armed men, if need be, to redress
the outrage; but one after another, guilty of no

crime, can be thus murdered, and the President and crime, can be thus murdered, and the Fresheat and his officials silently winces at the circumstance, and calls it one of 'those unhappy collisions, among borderers, growing out of conflicting interests.' But we say to the President, to Congress, and the country, that a civil war is hastening upon us with railroad speed. The Border Ruffans are again arming themselves, and have resolved upon our extinction. We ask for the interposition of the general government, and that without an hear's delay.

### THE STORM RISING.

It appears evident from the signs of the times that we are to have another inroad from Missour that we are to have another inroad from Missouri on the Free State settlers. Preparations are being made all along the border, and threats of extermination are continually heard. The people of the Territory should be ready for the blow at any time. It may come in the shape of a guerrilla party, fifty or a hundred men on fast horses; their hellish work may be accomplished, and then they can retreat, as was the case with the expedition on Leavenworth a few weeks ago, when the press and fixtures of the Territorial Register was broken up and thrown in the river. It may come in the shape of enworth a few weeks ago, when the press and lattures of the Territorial Register was broken up and thrown in the river. It may come in the shape of a regular army with all the munitions of war, as was the case on the last of November. It may come in the shape of squads spread out all over the Territory, demolishing private dwellings and killing the inhabitants; but come as it may, there is no doubt but a concerted scheme is on foot for the destruction of the bona-fide settlers of the Territory, and the only question which needs answering is as to the time. Some think it will be on the fourth of March, when the State Legislature convenes at Topeka. Knowing ones among the Missonrians say the Legislature will be broken up with violence. Others say that Jones, who writes 'Sheriff of Douglas County,' after his name, is now laboring to hasten another issue. He feels that there was an inglorious termination of the former invasion—so far as he is concerned—and he is now desirous of trying his hand again, to see if he cannot mend matters, and re-establish his reputation he cannot mend matters, and re-establish his repu-

tation.
Our friends in the East may continue their ob servations in this direction, for all is not yet quiet. The volcano is slumbering only to break forth with greater violence. If the clouds thicken: •if the storm shall break upon the country; if Kansas shall be plunged into fraternal war, and blood shall actually flow here, one of the most sanguinary struggles recorded on the page of history will transpire. The end can only be seen when freedom and slavery shall have rolled together in deadly strife, and the question shall have been decided whether liberty or slavery; is pairional. liberty or slavery is national .- Ibid.

HELPING THE CAUSE ALONG! The New York Her ald, of Sunday last, publishes the whole of the proceedings of the late anniversary of the Massachuset Anti-Slavery Society in Boston-occupying three col-umns and a third of that paper, in small type-thus giving them a wide circulation through the South, and enabling the slaveholders to learn our principles and purposes, without caricature or perversion. The motive for doing this excellent service to the Anti-Slavery cause is thus stated by the Herald :-

THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY-TWEN-

The Massachuserts Anti-Slavery Society—Twen-ty-third Annual Meeting.—We publish this morn-ing, at length, the official report of the proceedings of the twenty-third annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at Boston.

It will be seen that they make no secret of their se-ditious designs against the federal Constitution and the Union, but glory in their treason and their shame. In their most prominent resolution they declare that 'the one great issue before the country is the dissolution of the Union, in comparison with which all other issues with the slave power are as dust in the balance.' And

the one great issue before the country is the dissolution of the Union, in comparison with which all other issues with the slave power are as dust in the balance.' And in another resolve they declare that 'a constitution which legalizes slave-hunting and slave-catching on every inch of American soil, is to be trodden under foot and pronounced accursed.' It will also be observed that these and other kindred resolutions were unanimously adopted, with the advice or consent of such officers of the society as Francis Jackson, Elmund Quincy, Adin Ballou, Joshua T. Everett, Henry I. Bowditch, James Russell Lowell (the poet.) and others, of whom better things might have been expected.

Women's rights and African equality are, of course, maintained by the society. Mrs. Maria Weston Chapman, Abby Kelley Foster, and other white women, meet upon the same common platform of abolition philanthropy and amalgamation with Box Brown, the elequent humbugging fugitive slave, 'Miss Frances E. Watkins, a young colored woman of Baltimore,' and those heary old infidel sinners, Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. 'Mingle—mingle—mingle!' What a sweet and attractive batch of social and political saints is this! And yet between the defant, open-mouthed treason of this Lloyd Garrison anylum and the smooth-faced hypocritical pretences of Seward and his allies, driving at the same objects, the former is less pernicious and less dangerous to the Union and to society than the latter. be done for the relief of our friends. In the meantime, the several Companies of Sharp's Shooters
are again mustering into service, and every pound
of lead in the vicinity is being manufactured into
cartridges.

LATER.—The statement that Mr. Minard was
taken a prisoner proves incorrect. He is now in
town, having made his escape at the time he was
supposed to have been taken. The stumbling of
one of the horses of his pursuers, and the falling

ly these disgusting doctrines of our infidel woman's rights and white and black amalgamation philosophers end in blathering lunacy and impotent sedition. Another visit or two from Mr. Toombs, and these unhappy creatures at Boston will probably become a charge upon the State.

The gutter slang of this article, so characteristic of the Herald, needs no comment, and can do nothing to impair the force of the stirring proceedings to which it gives currency, and which, in that pro-slavery vehicle, appear ' like a jewel in a swine's snout.'

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW. We stated on Friday, that the Committee on the Personal Liberty Law had voted, by a decided majority, that it was inexpedient to request of the Supreme Court an opinion upon the Constitutionality of the Law. This forencon, in the Senate, Mr. G. W. Warren, of Suffolk, a member of the Committee, and understood to be one of a minority on this question, undertook to dragoon the Committee into this measure by moving that they be instructed to request such an opinion.

this measure by moving that they be instructed to request such an opinion.

This most impudent proposition was thoroughly debated, Mr. Warren himself making at least half a dozen speeches on it, but it was voted down, 13 to 18. The speeches of Messrs. White, Shaw and Dewey, against it, both on the propriety of referring the matter to the Judiciary and on the discourtesy towards the Committee, implied in the passage of the order, were very excellent and to the point.—Evening Telegraph, 5th inst.

VIRGINIA RAMPANT. The State of Virginia is becoming excessively dignified. A man named Parsons has lately been bound over in Blair county, Pa., for kidnapping. It is proposed in the House of Burgesses, that the Old Dominion shall step in between the laws of Pennsylvania and the defendant, and rescue him. A bill has been proposed prohibiting the said Parsons, under a penalty of \$6,000, from appearing and pleading to the charge aforesaid. It provides that the Commonwealth of Virginia shall assume, on his behalf, all costs, fines and forfeitures. The bill further provides, that if the said Parsons shall hereafter be arrested and imprisoned upon the charge aforesaid, the Governor of Virginia is directed to demand his immediate surrender, and in default thereof, shall cause the writ of habeas corpus to be applied for, &c. If his release be not then effected, the Governor is directed, ten days after the proclamation thereof, to seize and imprison all citizens, and to seize and hold all property, of the State of Pennsylvania and of citizens thereof, until the surrender of said Parsons, and to call upon and command the services of all civil and military officers of the State. It is further provided, that the provisions of this bill shall be extended to any other citizen of Virginia who may be placed in the situation of the said Parsons, &c.

A Shamerul Outrage. Rust, member of Congress

A SHAMEPUL OUTRAGE. Rust, member of Congres A SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE. Rust, member of Congress from Arkansas, made a most outrageous assault upon Mr. Greeley, of the New York Tribune, while he was coming down from the Capitol to the Avenue, on Tuesday of last week, by striking him several blows on the head with his fists. Subsequently, when Mr. Greeley was approaching his boarding-house, Rust struck at him with a cane, aimed at his bead, which Mr. G. warded off, the blow taking effect upon his arm. Rust is a notorious drunken blackguard and bully. He attempts to justify his conduct by saying Jhat he was provoked at the letter in the Tribune of Monday, in reference to a proposition he made to organize the House.

SENATOR HALE AND THE PRESIDENT. Senator Hale was treated rather cavalierly by President Pierce a few evenings since, while on a visit to the White House, in company with one of his daughters. The Senator desired to pay his respects to the President, when the latter very indignantly turned his back, refusing to recognise him.

DREADPUL SLAVE TRAGEDY.

Arrest of Eight Fugitive Slaves in Cincinnati-Child slain by its Mother-three others wounded-Deputy U. S. Marshal thot-Great Excitement.

About ten o'clock on Sunday, a party of eight slaves—two men, two women, and four children—belonging to Archibald K. Gsines and John Marshall, of Richwood Station, Boone county, Kentucky, about sixteen miles from Covington, escaped from their owners. Three of the party are father, mother and son, whose names are Simon, Mary and Robert; the others are Margaret, wife of Robert, and her four children. The three first are the property of Marshall, and the others of Gaines.

names are Simon, Mary and Robert; the others are Margaret, wife of Robert, and her four children. The three first are the property of Marshall, and the others of Gainee.

They took a sleigh and two horses belonging to Mr. Marshall, and drove to the river bank, opposite to the foot of Western Row, where they left them standing in the road, and crossed over to this city on the ice. They were missed a few hours after their flight, and Mr. Gaines, springing on a horse, followed in pursuit. On reaching the river shore, he learned that a resident had found the horses standing in the road as above stated, nearly dead from the hard drive that they had experienced, and half frozen with the cold. He then crossed over to this city, and after a few hours diligent inquiry, he learned that his slaves were in a house about a quarter of a mile below the Mill Creek bridge, on the river road, occupied by a negro named Kite, a son of Joe Kite, of infamous notoriety.

He proceeded to the office of United States Commissioner Jno. L. Pendery, and, procuring the necessary warrants, with United States Deputy Marshal Ellis, and a large body of the assistants, went at once to the place where his fugitives were concealed.

Arriving at the premises, word was sent the fugitives to surrender. A firm and decided negative was the response. The officers, backed by a large crowd, then made a descent. Breaking open the doors, they were assailed by the negroes with cudgels and pistols. Several shots were fired, but only one took effect, so far as we could ascertain. A bullet struck a man named John Patterson, one of the Marshal's deputies; tearing off a finger of his right hand and dislocating several of his teeth. No other of the officers was injured, the negroes being rendered powerless before they could reload their weapons.

On looking around, horrible was the sight which met the eyes of the officers. In one corner of the room was a nego child bleeding to death. His throat was out from ear to ear, and the blood was spouting out profusely, sho

of a very time as being an excellent servant. Margaret is a dark must being an excellent servant. Margaret is a dark must be a seem of the servant of the se

ry announced that the saves would core removed to the custody of the United States Marshal until 9 o'clock this morning, when the case would come up for examination.

The slaves were then taken down stairs to the street door, when a wild and exciting scene presented itself; the sidewalks and the middle of the street were thronged with people, and a couple of coaches were at the door in order to convey the captives to the station-house. The slaves were guarded by a strong posse of officers, and as they made their appearance on the street, it was evident that there was a strong sympathy in their favor. When they were led to the carriage doors, there were loud cries of 'Drive on!' 'Don't take them!' The coachmen, either from alarm or from a sympathetic feeling, put the whip to their horses, and drove rapidly off, leaving the officers with their fugitives on the sidewalk. They started on foot with their charge to the Hammond street station-house, which they reached in safety, and secured their prisoners for the night, although followed by a very large crowd of whites and blacks.

The slaves claim that they have been on this side.

The slaves claim that they have been on this side of the river frequently, by the consent of their masters.

About 3 o'clock, application was made to Judge Burgoyne for a writ of habeas corpus, to bring the slaves before him. This was put in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Buckingham to serve, who, accompanied by several assistants, proceeded to Hammond street station-house, where the slaves were lodged. Some time was spent in waiting for the arrival of Mr. Bennett, Deputy U. S. Marshal. When he arrived, he was nowilling to give them up, and a long time was spent.

Mr. Churchman's for \$1050, and the other for \$1050.

Another Escape of Slaves.—Six slaves belonging to Mr. Levi Dougherty, who lives on Fourth street, between Madison and Russell, Covington, Ky., together with two belonging to Mr. Gage, residing in the same neighborhood, made their escape from bondage on Sunday night. They crossed the river about eleven o'clock, and ere this are far on their way toward Canada. Their aggregate value to their ewners was about eight thought.

TREASURER'S REPORT. Receipts into the Treasury of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, from 1st January, 1855, to 1st January, 1856. 

| 104 08 | 104 08 | 104 08 | 104 08 | 104 08 | 104 08 | 104 08 | 104 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 105 08 | 1 

Total am't of receipts ..... \$9621 57 Disbursements during the year. Paid to Stephen S. Foster, for his services and Samuel May, Jr., for his services and travelling expenses. 645 51
Expenses of Annual Meeting in Boston. 116 50
Robert F. Wallout, for his services. 581 29
Rent of office, 21 Cornhill. 250 00
Francis Jackson, Treas. of American A. S.
Society, per order of Board of Managers. 6248 80
Printing, \$73 87; Reporting at N. E. Convention \$60. 138 87
Paid Sallie Holley, for her services and expenses as Agent. 590 55 

as Agent....xpenses of 4th July celebration at Fraas Agent.

Expenses of 4th July celebration at Framingham

Do. do. at Abington

C. L. Remond, for services as Agent.

Per order of Board, for 1000 copies Passmore Williamson's Trial.

For 150 copies of the Report of the Mob celebration in Boston. Total am't of disbursements ..... \$9252 80 

The negress avowed herself the mother of the children, and said that she had killed one and would like to kill the three others, rather than see them again reduced to slavery. By this time, the crowd about the premises had become prodigious, and it was with no inconsiderable difficulty that the negroes were secured in carriages, and brought to the United States District Court rooms, on Fourth street. The populace followed the vehicle closely, but evinced no active desire to effect a receue. Rumors of the story soon circulated all over the city. Nor were they exaggerated, as is usually the case. The incidents were too horrible in themselves to need exaggeration. For once, reality surpassed the wildest thought of fiction.

The slaves, on reaching the Marshal's office, seated themselves around the stove with dejected countenances, and preserved a moody silence, answering all questions propounded to them in monosyllables, or refusing to answer at all. Simon is apparently about fifty-five years of age, and Mary about fifty. The son of Mr. Marshall, who is here, in order, if possible, to recover, the property of his father, says that they have always been faithful servants, and have frequently been on this side of the river. He relates that they never expressed any dissatisfaction in regard to their remaining in bondage.

Robert is a young man, about twenty-two years old, of a very lithe and active form, and rather a mild and pleasant countenance; he is also spoken of by his owner as being an excellent servant. Margaret is a dark mulatto, apparently about the same age with her husband; her countenance is far from being vicious, and her

A. 25 00 Margaret B. Brown 25 00 Hiram Wilson, Canad 20 00 Lucius Holmes a 10 00 Moses Smith 10 00 Geo. W. Saunders 10 00 Samuel Miller 10 00 J. O. Messinger 10 00 Alfred Stone 5 00 Lewis Holmes

5 00 A. S Churchill 5 00 Patrick O'Connell 5 00 James D. 5 00 C. E. Spink COLLECTIONS

For Expenses of Annual Meeting, January, 1856. 0 50 Caroline E. Putnam 1 00 0 50 Caroline E. Putnar
1 00 C. Cowing
0 50 J. Jackson
0 25 P. Shaw
0 25 C. B. McIntire
0 50 Mosea Smith
1 00 Elbridge Sprague
1 00 Silas Hollis
1 00 S. Jones
0 50 Hervey Dyer
1 00 A. A. Bent
1 00 E. F. Eddy
0 45 Samuel Reed
0 50 L. McLauthlin
0 50 set by several assistants, proceeded to Hammond street, el by several captures and the several captures and the several captures and the State of the Stevening street, and the case and the State of the Stevening street, and the several captures and the surface and street, and the several captures and street, when the said street, and the captures and street, and the several captures and street, and the captures and street, and the

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACES.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have issued the following Tracts for gratuitous distribution :-

No. 1. The United States Constitution, Examined. White Slavery in the United States. Colonization. By Rev. O. B. Frothingbam. No. 4. Does Slavery Christianize the Negro? By
Rev. T. W. Higginson.
No. 5. The Inter-Slate Slave Trade. By John G.
Palfrey.
No. 6. The 'Ruin' of Jamaica. By Richard Hil

Revolution the only Remedy for Slavery. To Mothers in the Pree States. By Mrs. E. L. Follen.

No. 9. Influence of Slavery spon the White Popula tion. By a Lady. No. 10. Slavery and the North. By C. C. Burleigh. No. 11. Disunion our Wisdom and our Duty. By Rev. Charles E. Hodges.

No. 12. Anti-Slavery Hymns and Songs. By Mrs. E. L. Follen. The Two Altars; or, Two Pictures in One. By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.

No. 14. 'How Can I Help to Abolish Slavery?' or, Counsels to the Newly Converted. By Marin W. Chapman.

What have we, as Individuals, to do with Slavery? By Susan C. Cabot. No. 16. The American Tract Society; and its Policy of Suppression and Silence.

Being the Unanimous Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Society, Hartford, Ct.

No. 17. The God of the Bible Against Slavery. By Rev. Charles Beecher. Application for the above Tracts, for gratuitous distribution, should be made to SANUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornbill, Boston; to the Anti-Slavery Offices, 138 Nassau, street, New York, and 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia ; to Joel McMillan, Salem, Columbiana

Co., Ohio ; or to JACOB WALTON, Jr., Adrian, Michi-All donations for the Tract Fund, or for the circulation of any particular Tract of the above series, should be sent to FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 21 Cornhill, Boston. Fifty dollars will stereotype an eight-page tract, and print five thousand copies of it.

REDFORD HARMONIAL SEMINARY.

BEDFORD HARMONIAL SEMINARY.

FRIENDS OF HUMANITY! We can now say, and say with confidence, that the Bedford Harmonial Seminary is well established, having a sufficient fund to keep it up ten years, at least, if nothing more should be donated. It is located five miles west of Battle Creek, Micheigan, in a rapidly growing community of liberal minds. Several new buildings are in process of erection, for the accommodation of the school. Families and students will find Bedford a very desirable situation. The large boarding-hall will be in complete condition at the commencement of the Spring Term. The expenses of a student for board, tuition, room rent, all, are about \$2.50 per week. Students can also hire rooms-on reasonable terms and board themselves.

The Spring Term will commence on the 4th of March next; the Fall Term on the first Monday in September. The following br nehes are taught in the Seminary: Latin, Greek and French; a full course of Mathematics; Natural Sciences and English Studies.—Instrumental Music by Mrs. Howe.

H. CORNELL, Principal.

H. CORNELL, Principal. O. D. HOWE, Teacher of Languages.

J. P. Averill, R. Cornell, L. Hodghton, E. Y. Cornell, J. W. Talbot, D. Brown, H. Cornell, Trus-Harmonia, Mich., Jan. 23, 1856.

J. W. TALBOT, Teacher of Mathematics.

N. B. All communications must be sent to H. COR-NELL, Battle Creek, Mich. TESEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at SOUTH DANVERS, in the New Hall, on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 9th and 10th, commencing on Saturday evening, 7 o'clock.

Andrew T. Foss, Wn. W. Brown and daughter, Darius M. Allen and other speakers will be present. By these services it is hoped to consecrate the new hall to the cause of Liberty, Justice, and Humanity. ISAAC-OSGOOD, Secretary.

LAND, Agents respectively of the Massachusetts and American Anti-Slavery Societies, will hold meetings as follows: Linceln,
South Danvers,
Andover,
North Andover,
Methuen,
Salisbury Point,
Portsmouth, N. H. Sunday, Tuesday, Wednerday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday,

MEETINGS IN MICHIGAN. AARON M. Powers, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a series of me land and Macomb Counties, as follows:

Pontiac, Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 9, 10.
Auburn, Tuesday and Wednesday, "12, 13.
Rochester, Saturday and Sunday, "16, 17.
Romeo, Tuesday and Wednesday, "19, 20.
Ray, Thursday and Friday, "21, 22.
Utica, Saturday and Sunday, "23, 24.
Troy, Tuesday and Wednesday, "26, 27.
Birmingham, Thursday and Friday, "26, 27.
Royal Oak, Saturday and Sunday, March 1, 2.

The Post Office address of Aeron M. Powell will be Detroit, Mich., care of Wm. D. Cochran, until March 4th.

\*\*S WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will hold meetings as follows:

Saugus Centre, Friday, Feb. 8.

Danvers, Sunday, \*\* 10.

South Dedham, Monday, \*\* 11.

Walpole Centre, Wednesday, \*\* 13.

Fall River, Sunday, \*\* 17.

PLACES WANTED.—A colored young man wishes to learn the shoemaking trade; another to become a bookbinder.

Also, a young woman desires to work at dress-making. making.

The best of references can be given.

Address WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

Emphatically 'A Home Book!' FOURTH THOUSAND!

GLANCES AND GLIMPSES; Or, Fifty Years of Social, comprising Twenty Years' Professional Life.

BY HARRIOT K. HUNT, M. D. THIS remarkable production is making its mark.

The Reviewers speak thus of it:

'A peculiarly interesting book.'—New Bedford Standard.

'It will unquestionably have a large sale.'—Evening Transcript, Boston.
'A book of deep interest.'—Practical Christian. . We predict for this book a host of readers.'-Phila

'A book which will prove useful to society.'—Chris-tian Secretary, Hartford.

tian Secretary, Hartford.

'We rise from the perusal of this book with a deeper faith in the truth, the earnestness and devotedness of woman.'—Clapp's Saturday Evening Gazette.

'Among living notabilities, Dr. Harriot K. Hunt is one of the most notable.'—Portland Advertiser.

'A book from Harriot K. Hunt needs no recommendation.'—Manchester Mirror. We value this volume mainly for its testimony to the value of номе. "—Congregation list, Boston.
A beautiful picture of home."—Boston Transcript.

A book filled with useful suggestions and practical hints.'—Correspondence Boston Journal. 'The autobiography of a woman born before her true time.' - Zion's Herald, Boston.

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JUST PUBLISHED, BIOGRAPHY OF AN AMERICAN BONDMAN. By his Daughter. For sale at 21 Cornhill. Price 26 cen

TO INDIA. an. 16, 1856.

ith him on the o you the intelnt of the receipt ill have perceit od to the cause, article clearing and the Cause, and ; and more, n, and however and of the Hin-WILLIAM LIOYD

From the London Punch. THE SONG OF HIAWATHA. (Author's 'Protective Edition.')

You, who hold in grace and honor, Hold, as one who did you kindness When he publish'd former poems, Sang Evangeline the noble Sang the golden Golden Legend, Sang the songs the Voices after, Crying in the night and darkness; Sang how unto the Red Planet Mars, he gave the Night's First Watches, Henry Wadsworth, whose adnomen (Coming awkward, for the accents, Into this his latest rhythm,) Write we as Protracted Fellow. Or in Latin, Longus Comes,-Buy the Song of Hiawatha. Should you ask me, 'Is the poem

Worthy of its predecessors, Worthy of the sweet conceptions, Of the manly, nervous diction, Of the phrase, concise or pliant, Of the songs that sped the pulses, Of the songs that gemm'd the eyelash, Of the other works of Henry? I should answer, I should tell you, You may wish that you may get it-Don't you wish that you may get it? Should you ask me, "Is it worthless, Is it book, and is it bunkum,

Merely facile flowing nonsense, Easy to a practised rhythmist, Fit to charm a private circle, But not worth the print and paper David Bogue hath here expended? I should answer, I should tell you, You're a fool, and most presumptuous, Hath not Henry Wadsworth writ it ? Hath not Punch commanded- Buy it' Should you ask me, 'What's its nature?

Ask me, 'What's the kind of poem? Ask me in respectful language, Touching your respectful beaver, Kicking back your manly hind-leg, Like to one who sees his betters; I should answer, I should tell you, Tis a poem in this metre, And embalming the traditions, Fables, vites, and superstitions, Legends, charms, and ceremonials Of the various tribes of Indians, From the land of the Ojibways, From the land of the Dacotahs, From the mountains, moors, and fenlands, Where the heron, the Shuh-shuh-gar, Finds its sugar in the rushes : From the fast-decaying nations, Which our gentle Uncle Samuel Is improving, very smartly, From the face of all creation, Off the ace of all creation.

Should you ask me, By what story, By what action, plot or fiction, All these matters are connected? I should answer, I should tell you, Go to Bogue and buy the poem, Published, neatly, at one shilling, Published, sweetly, at five shillings.

Should you ask me, Is there music In the structure of the verses, In the names and in the phrases? Pleading, that, like weaver Bottom, You prefer your ears well tickled ; I should answer, I should tell you, Henry's verse is very charming : And for names, there's Hiawatha, Who's the hero of the poem, Mudjeekeewis, that's the West Wind, Hiawatha's graceless father. There's Nokomis, there's Wenonah, Ladies both, of various merit, Puggawangun, that's a.war-club, Pau-puk-keewis, he's a dandy, Barr'd with streaks of red and yellow, And the women and the maidens Love the handsome Pau-puk-keewis,' Tracing in him Punch's likeness. Then there's lovely Minnehaha,-Pretty name with pretty meaning, It implies the Laughing-Water,-And the durling Minn Married noble Hiawatha : And her story's far too touching To be sport for you, you donkey, With your ears like weaver Bottom's, Ears like booby Bully Bottom's.

Once upon a time in London, In the days of the Lyceum, Ages ere keen Arnold let it To the dreadful Northern Wizard, Ages ere the buoyant Matthews Tripp'd upon its boards in briskness .-I remember, I remember How a scribe, with pen chivalrous, Tried to save these Indian stories From the fate of chill oblivion. Out came sundry comic Indians Of the tribe of Kut-an-hack-um, With their chief, the clean Efmatthews, With the growling Downy Beaver, With the valiant Monkey's Uncle, Came the gracious Mari-Kee-lee, Firing off a pocket-pistol, Singing too, that Mudjee-keewis borten'd in the song to 'Wild Wind,') Was a spirit very kindly. Came her sire, the joyous Kee-lee, By the waning tribe adopted. ned the Buffalo, and wedded To the fairest of the maidens, But repented of his bargain. And his brother Kut-an-hack-um Very nearly chopp'd his toes off. Serv'd him right, the fickle Kee-lee!

If you ask me, What this memory Hath to do with Hiawatha, And the poem which I speak of, I should answer, I should tell you. You're a fool, the most presumptueus; 'Tis not for such humble cattle To inquire what links and unions Join the thoughts and mystic meanings Of their betters, mighty poets, Mighty writers-Punch the mightiest, I should answer, I should tell you, Shut your mouth, and go to David, David, Mr. Punch's neighbor, Buy the Song of Hiswatha, Read, and learn, and then be thankful Unto Punch and Henry Wadsworth. Punck and noble: Henry Wadsworth, Truer poet, better fellow, Tuan to be annoyed at jesting From his friend, great Punck, who loves him.

WINTER.

So Zembla's rocks (the beauteons works of frost) .Rise white in air, and glitter o'er the coast ? Pale suns, unfelt, at distance roll away, And on the impassive ice the lightnings play; External snows the growing mass supply.
Till the bright mountains prop the incumbent sky: As Atlas fixed each heary pile appears, "A The gathered winter of a thousand years .- Port.

PRE-IDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Represente Circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of governmental organisation in the territory of Kansan, and produce there a concition of things which renders it incumbent on me to call your attention to the subject, and organity to recommend the adoption by you of such mersures of legislation as the grave exigencies of the case appear to require.

legislation as the grave exigencies of the case appear to require.

A brief exposition of the circumstances referred to, and of their causes, will be necessary to the full understanding of the recommendations which it is proposed to submit.

The act to organise the territories of Nebraska and Kamsas was a manifestation of the legislative opinion of Congress on the two great points of constitutional construction; one, that the designation of the boundaries of a new territory, and provision for its positical organisation and administration as a territory, are measures which of right fall within the powers of the general government; and the other, that the inhabitants of any such territory considered as an inchaste state are entitled in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject only to the constitution and laws only exacted by Congress under it,

entitled in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own
domestic institutions, subject only to the constitution and laws duly enacted by Congress under it,
and to the power of the existing states to decide
according to the provisions and principles of the
constitution at what time the territory shall be received as a state into the Union. Such are the
great political rights which are solemnly declared
and affirmed by that act.

Based upon this theory, the act of Congress defined for each territory the outlines of republican
government, distributing public authority among
lawfully created agents—executive, judicial, and
legislative—to be appointed either by the general
government or by the territory. The legislative
functions were intrusted to a council and a honse
of representatives duly elected and empowered to
enact all the local laws which they might deem
casen inl to their prosperity, happiness and good
government. Acting in the same spirit, Congress
also defined the persons who were in the first instance to be coma dered as the people of each territory; enacting that every free white male inhabitant of the same, above the age of twenty-one
years, being an actual resident thereof, and possessing the qualifications hereafter described,
should be entitled to vote at the first election, and
be eligible to any office within the territory; but
that the qualifications of voters and holding office. be eligible to any office within the territory; but that the qualifications of voters and holding office that the qualifications of voters and holding office at all subsequent elections should be such as might be prescribed by the legislative masembly. Provided, however, that the right of suffrage and holding office should be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who should have declared on onth their intention to become such, and have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act: And provided, further, that no officer, soldier, scalman or marine, or other person in the army or any of the United States, or attached to troops in their service, should be allowed to vote or hold office in either territory, by reason of being on service therein.

such of the public officers of the territories as, the provisions of the act, were to be appointed the general government, including the governe, were appointed and commissioned in due sea, it he law having been enacted on the 30th of my 1854, and the commission of the Governor of son; the law having been enacted on the 30th of May, 1854, and the commission of the Governor of the Territory of Nebraska being dated on the 2d day of August, 1854, and of the Territory of Kansas on the 29th day of June, 1854. Among the duties imposed by the act on the governors was that of circuitg and superintending the political organisation of the respective territories. The Governor of Kansas was required to enuse a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the territory to be taken by such persons and in such mode as he might designate and appoint; to appoint and direct the time and places of holding the first elections and the manner of conducting them, both as to the persons to superintend such elections and the returns thereof; to declare the number of the members of the council and House of representatives for each county or district; to declare what persons might appear to be duly elected; and to appoint the time and place of the first meeting of the legislative assembly. In substance, the same duties were devolved on the Governor of Nebraska.

While, by this act, the principle of constitution.

Nebraska. While, by this act, the principle of constitution for each of the territories was one and the same, and the details of organic legislation regarding both were as nearly as could be identical, and while the territory of Nebraska was tranquilly and

both were as nearly as could be identical, and while the territory of Nebraska was tranquilly and successfully organised in the due course of law, and its first legislative as-embly met on the 16th of January, 1855, the organisation of Kansas was long delayed, and has been attended with serious difficulties and embarrassments, partly the consequence of local mal-administration, and partly of the unjustificable interference of the inhabitants of some of the States, foreign by residence, interests, and rights to the territory.

The Governor of the Territory of Kansas, commissioned, as before stated, on the 29th of June, 1854, did not reach the designated seat of his government until the 7th of the ensuing October; and even then failed to make the first step in its legal organisation—that of ordering the census or enumeration of its inhabitants—until so late a day that the election of the members of the legislative assembly did not take place until the 30 h of siarch, 1855, nor its meeting until the 2d of July, 1855. So that, for a year after the territory was constituted by the act of Congress, and the officers to be appointed by the executive had been commissioned it was without a complete government, without any legislative authority, without local law, and of course without the ordinary guarantees of peace and public order.

In other respects, the Governor, instead of excepting constant vigilance and putting forth all his energies to prevent or counteract the tendencies to illegality, which are prone to exist in all imperfectly organised and newly associated communities, allowed his attention to be diverted from official obligation by other objects, and himself set an example of the violation of law in the performance of acts which rendered it my duty, in the sequel, to remove him from the office of chief executive migratic of the territory.

formance of acts which rendered it my daty, in the sequel, to remove him from the office of chief executive magintule of the

set an example of the violation of law in the performance of acts which rendered it my duty, in the sequel, to remove him from the office of chief executive mighistrate of the territory.

Before the requisite preparation was accomplished for election of a territorial legislature, an election of delegate to Congress had been held in the territory on the 29th day of November, 1854, and the delegate took his sect in the House of Representatives without challenge. If arrangements had been perfected by the Governor so that the election for members of the legislative assembly might be held in the several precincts at the same time as for delegates to Congress, any question appertaining to the qualification of the persons voting as people of the territory would have passed necessarily and at once under the supervision of Congress, as the judge of the validity of the return of the delegate, and would have been determined before conflicting passions had become inflamed by time, and before opportunity could have been afforded for systematic interference of the people of individual States.

This interference, in so far as concerns its primary caus, and its immediate commencement, was one of the incidents of that pernicious agitation on the subject of the condition of the colored persons held to service in some of the States, which has so long disturbed the repose of our country, and excited individuals, otherwise patriotic and law-shiding, to toil with mis-directed zeal in the attempt to propagate their social theories by the perversion and abuse of the powers of Congress. The persons and the parties whom the tenor of the act to organize the territories of Nebrasks and Kanasa thwarted in the endeavor to impose, through the agency of Congress, their particular views of social organization on the people of the future new States, now perceiving that the policy of leaving the inhabitants of each State to judge for themselves in this respect was ineradicably rooted in the convictions of the puople of the Union, then had recour inhabitants in its internal organisation, and thus to anticipate or to force the determination of that question in this inchoate state.

to anticipate or to force the determination of that question in this inchoate state.

With such views, associations were organised in some of the States, and their purposes were proclaimed through the press in language extremely irritating and offensive to those of whom the colonists were to become the neighbors. Those designs and acts had the necessary consequence to awaken emotions of intense indignation in States near to the territory of Kansas, and especially in the adjoining State of Missouri, whose domestic peace was thus the most directly endangered; but they are far irom justifying the illegal and reprehensible counter-nevements which ensued. Under these insuspicious circumstances the primary elections for members of the legiclative assembly were held in most, if not all, of the precincts at the time and the places and by the persons designated and appointed by the Governor according to law.

Angry accusations that illegal votes had been

Angry accusations that illegal votes bad been polled abounded on all sides, and imputations were made both of fraud and violence. But the Governor, in the exercise of the power and the discharge of the duty conferred and imposed by law on him alone, efficially received and considered the returns; declared a large majority of the members of the council and the Heuse of Representatives "duly elected;" withheld certificates from others because of alleged illegality of votes; appointed a new election te supply the place of the persons not certified; and thus at length, in all the forms of statute, and with his own official auth atteation, complete legality was given to the first legislative assembly of the territory.

Those decisions of the returning officers and of the Governor are final, except that, by the parliamentary usage of the country, applied to the organic law, it may be conceded that each House of the Assembly must have been competent to determine, in the last resort, the qualifications and the election of its members. The subject was, by its nature, one appertaining exclusively to the jurisdiction of the local authorities of the territory. Wh tever irregularities may have occurred in the election, it seems too late now to raise that question. At all events, its a question as to which, neither now nor at any previous time, has the least possible legal authority been possessed by the

President of the United States. For all present purposes the legislative body thus constituted and elected, was the legitimate assembly of the terri-

elected, was the legitimate assembly of the territory.

Accordingly, the Governor, by proclamation, convened the assembly thus elected to meet at a place called Pawnee City; the two houses met and were duly organised in the ordinary parliamentary form; euch sent to and received from the Governor the official communications usual on such occasions; an elaborate message opening the session was communicated by the tovernor, and the general business of legislation was entered upon by the legislative assembly. But after a few days the assembly resolved to adjourn to another place in the territory. A law was accordingly passed, against the consent of the Governor, but in due form otherwise, to remove the seat of government temporarily to the "Shawsee Manual-Labor School," (or Mission,) and thither the assembly proceeded.

School," (or Mission,) and thither the assembly proceeded.

After this, receiving a bill for the establishment of a ferry at the town of Kicks poo, the Governor refused to sign it, and assigned for reason of refusel, not anything objectionable in the bill itself, nor any pretence of the illegality or incompetency of the assembly has such, but only the fact that the assembly had by its act transferred the seat of government temporarily from Pawnee City to Shawnee Mission. For the same reason he continued to refuse to sign other bills, until, in the course of a few days, he, by official message, communicated to the assembly he fact that he had received notification of the termination of his functions as Governor, and that the duties of the office were legally devolved on the Secretary of the Territory; thus to the last recognising the body as a duly elected and constituted legislative assembly.

It will be perceived that, if any constitutional

assembly.
It will be perceived that, if any constitutional defect attached to the legislative acts of the as-sembly, it is not pretended to consist in irregu-larity of election, or want of qualification of the larity of election, or want of qualification of the members, but only in the change of its place of seasion. However trivial this objection may seem to be, it requires to be considered, because upon it is founded all that superstructure of acts, plinity against law, which now threatens the pence, not only of the territory of Kausas, but of the Union. Such an objection to the proceedings of the legislative assembly was of exceptionable origin, for the reason that, by the express terms of the organic law, the seat of government of the territory was "located temporarily at Fort Leaventowy was "located temporarily at Fort Leaventon

organic law, the seat of government of the territory was "located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth," and yet the Governor himself remained there less than two months, and of his own discretion transferred the seat of government to the Shawnee Mission, where it in fact was at the time the assembly were called to meet at Pawnee City. If the Governor had any such right to change temporarily the seat of government, still more had the legislative assembly. The objection is of exceptionable origin, for the further reason that the place indicated by the Governor, without having any exclusive claim of preference in itself, was a proposed town site only, which he and others were attempting to locate unlawfully upon land within a military reservation, and for participation in which illegal act the commandant of the post a superior officer of the army—has been dismissed by sentence of court-martial.

Nor is it easy to see why the legislative assembly might not with propriety pass the territorial act transferring its sittings to the Shawnee Mission. If it could not, that must be on account of some probliditory or incompatible provision of act of Congress. But no such provision exists. The organic act, as already quoted, says "the seat of government is hereby located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth;" and it then provides that certain of the public buildings there "may be occupied and used under the direction of the Governor and legislative assembly." These expressions might possibly be construed to imply that when in a provious section of the act it was enacted that the "first legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint," the word 'place' means place at Fert Leavenworth, not place anywhere in the territory. If so, the Governor would have been the first to errin to its matter, not only in himself having removed the seat of government to the Shawnee Mission, but in again removing it to Pawnee City. If so, the Governor would have been the first to errin this matter. When the subje

vention for the purpose of transforming the terri-tory into a State, and have framed a Constitution, adopted it, and under it elected a Governor and

without law, have undertaken to summon a convention for the purpose of transforming the territory into a State, and have framed a Constitution, adopted it, and under it elected a Governor and other officers, and a representative to Congress. In extenuation of these filegal acts, it is streed that the States of California, Michigan, and others, were self-organised, and, as such, were admitted into the Union, without a previous act, and others, were self-organised, and, as such, were admitted into the Union, without a previous act of Congress, has been passed to authorize the territory to present itself as a State, and that this is deemed the most liberal course, yet such an act has not been held to be indispensable, and, in some casses, the territory has proceeded without it, and has nevertheless been aomitted into the Union as a State.

It lies with Congress to authorize beforehand, or to condirm afterwards, in its discretion. But in no instance has a State been admitted upon the application of persons acting against authorities duty constituted by act of Congress. In every case it is the people of a territory, not a party among them, who have the power to form a constitution, and ask for admission as a State. No principle of public law, no practise or precedent under the constitution of the United States, no rule of reason, right or common sense, confers any such power as that now claimed by a mere party in the territory. In fact, what has been done is of revolutionary character. It is avowedly so in motive and in aim, as respects the local law of the territory. It will become trassonable insurrection, if it reach the length of organised resistance by force, to the faundamental or any other federal law, and to the authority of the general government.

In such an event, the path of duty for the Executive is plain. The constitution requiring him to take care that the laws of the United States which happens to be within the jurisdiction, to be used as a portion of the posse constitution, and it has certainly rece

thed to, and upon the fact being fully ascertained, they shall most certainly receive, the aid of the general government.

But it is not the duty of the President of the United States to volunteer interposition by force to preserve the purity of elections either in a State or territory. To do so would be sulversive of public freedom. And whether a have be wise or unwise, just or unjust, is not a question for him to judge. If it be constitutional—that is, if it be the law of the land—it is his duty to cruue it to be executed, or to sustain the authorities of any State or territory in executing it, in opposition to all insurrectionary mc-rements. Our system afforts no justification of revolutionary asts; for the constitutional means of relieving the people of unjust administration and laws, by a change of public agenta and by repeal, are ampie, and more prompt and effective than illegal violence. The constitutional means must be acrupulously guarded—this great prerogative of popular sovereignty sacredly respected.

It is the undoubted right of the peaceable and orderly people of the territory of Kansma to elect their own legislative body, make their own laws, and regulate their own social institutions, without foreign or domestic molestation. Interference, on the one hand, to procure the abolition or prohibition of save isloor in the territory, has produced mischievous interference, on the other, for its maintenance or introduction. One wrong begets another. Statements entirely unfounded, or grossly exaggerated, concerning events within the territory, are sedulously diffused through remote States to feed the flames of sectional animosity there; and the agitators there exert themselves indefatigably in return to encourage and stimulate strife within the territory.

The inflammatory agitation, of which the present is but a part, has for twenty years produced nothing save unmitigated evil, North and South But for it, the character of the domestic institutions of the future new state would have been a matter of too little interest to the inhabitants of the contiguous states, personally or collectively, to produce among them any political emotion. Climate, soil, production, hopes of rapid advancement and the pursuit of happiness on the pay of the settlers themselves, with good wishes, but with no interference from without, would have quietly determined the question, which is at this time of such disturbine character.

But we are constrained to turn our attention to the circumstances of embarrassment as they now exist. It is the duty of the people of Kanssas to discountenance every act or purpose of resistance to its laws. Above all, the emergency appeals to the citizens of the states, and especially of those contiguous to the territory, neither by intervention of non-residents in elections, nor by unauthorized military force, to attempt to encroach upon or usurp the authority of the inhabitants of the territory. No citizen of our country should permit himself to forcet that he is a part of its government, and entitled to be heard in the determination of its policy and its measures, and, that, therefore, the highest considerations of personal honor and patriotism require him to maintain, by whatever of power or influence he may possess, the integrity of the laws of the public. Entertaining these views, it will be my imperative duty to exert the whole power or influence he may possess, the integrity of the laws of the public. Entertaining these views, it will be my imperative duty to exert the whole power or influence he may no present a the territory of Kansas, announced to me by the Governor in December last, were speedily quietted without the effortion of blood, and in a satisfactory manner, there is, I regret to say, reason to apprehend that desorders will continue to occur

### GOV. REEDER ON THE MESSAGE. WARHINGTON CITY, Jan. 28, 1856.

Warnington City, Jan. 28, 1856.

Gentlemen:—The Special Message of the President of the United States, communicated yesterday to Congress, assails not only myself personally, but also my constituents, whom inclination as well as dary, imperiously demands of me to justify and protect. Entirely attisfied as I am with the course adopted, up to this time, by the people of Kansas—convinced that it bas been dictated by a desire to pros rve the peace, the reputation and glory of our country—knowing that it has, at every stage, been characterised by the most conservative moderation and laudable regard for the rights of others—having seen at every step the plainest manifestation of an anxious desire to avoid ever the semblance of encronchment or aggression, I should be false to every manly impulse and every sense of duty, if I allowed the aspersions of the Message to pess unnoticed.

Unless the Message to pess unnoticed.

Unless the Message to pess unnoticed.

Unless the Message is all incite and stimulate to new invasions of our Territory and fresh cutrage upon our citizens, it will produce to us no regret, as it has caused no surprise. After having seen our people trampled on, oppressed and robbed, on the other by the influence, the authority and the officers of the present Administration; after having witnessed the cold-blooded murder of an unarmed and unoffending citizen by an officer of the Administration, who is not only unmolested by the laws and unrebuked by the President who appointed him, but who has, perhaps, strengthened his official tenant and enhanced his chances of promotion by the next; it is not at all surprising that we should, by the head of that Administration, be

motion by the net; it is not at all surprising we should, by the head of that Administration we should, by the head of that Administration, be misrepresented and perverted. After having scent the Chief Magistrate, during five organised invasions of our Territory, nemoved by a single symparby in favor of an unoff-anding people, innocent of all wrong, and latering only to carry out faithfully for themselves the doorline of self-government, and to build up and extend the greatness of our country—after having seen our invaders coming upon us ar ned (without reproof if not with official permission) from the contents of the areans of the United States, establishing a system of martial law over life and property, regulated only by the uncontroled will of vindictive and irresponsible men; a system under which life lated only by the uncontroled will of vindictive and irresponsible men; a system under which life was taken and property destroyed; the highways obstructed; travelers seized, searched and destained; all the pursuits of life paralysed, and the desturation and extermination of whole settle ments threatened and evidently intended—backed up by the sanction and authority of the Federal officers, who piedge publicly the co-operation of the President, and all based upon the fact that a man encouraged, perhaps aided, by his friends, had made his escape from an arrest on a constable's peace warrant—after having thus seen our natural and legal protectors joining in the most atrocious measures of oppression and wrong, it is no matter of surprise to see misrepresentation of our position and our objects emanating from the same source.

our position and our objects emanating from the same source.

This is not the mode nor the time in which to discuss the themes of this message Expecting, as I have a right to expect from the clearness of the exclusive title I am prepared to show, that I shall enjoy a seat and a voice on the floor of the House, I am willing patiently 'to abide my time' At the proper time and place, however, I pledge myself to meet and expose the mis statements of facts and the errors of Isw and logic which it contains. I will show that there is nothing but cold cruelty and Insult in the request of an appropriation to pay an army or a posse to prevent the people of Konsan from the commission of outrage had treason. I will show that the movement for a State government is mis-stated as to the facts of its origin and progress, and that all we have done in this direction has been under the sanction of the precepts and examples of all the great men of the country for the last fifty years—of the legislation of Congress and the action of she Executive in repeated and well considered cases, and of a deliberate opinion of a high and distinguish d Attorney General of the United States, and which, as it is a part of the archives of the Executive Department, it is to be regre ted the President did not consult before the delivery of the Message.

If it is ill-gality and incepient treason for a new State to be formed without an enabling act of Congress, I will show that fourteen Senators of the U.S. hold their seals, and seven States standin this Union by virtue of Illegal and treasonable proceedings—that Congress has sanctioned revolution, illegality and treason, again and again; and that the rank and noxious weed has even ff urished in the White House and the Executive Department; and, having vindicated my people, I will also with the unmost conficence of soccess, proceed to the minor and secondary task of vindicating myself in such a manner, I trust, as to show the attack to have been ill advised and outfortunate.

As to the discussion in t Tois is not the mode nor the time in which to

cause they were incidental to another subject aimed and intended to prejudge my claim, I h in either case that both sides may be heard be

a decision.

This hasty note has swelled to an unpremeditated length. Its object is only to solicit from the House and the public a suspension of judgment, as to the position and action of our people—as to my right to a seat, and as to the charges against me in the message, until I can be heard.

Very respectfully yours, A. H. REEDER.

The Church of the Pilerims, in Brocklyn, over which the Rev. Dr. Storrs is the settled pastor, is one of the oldest, largest and most influential churches of the Congregational denomination in this vicinity. It has also, as a whole, hitherto been considered as occupying middle ground on the subject of Slavery. On Thursday evening last, at the annual meeting for the election of officers, and other business, the question came up of arranging for the monthly collections of the Church for various benevolent objects, among which was the American Tract Society. After a somewhat protracted discussion in which the pastor and some of the principal laymen of the church participated, it was decided by vote to take up no collection for the American Tract Society the present year. Dr. Storrs embraced the opportunity to say that he would not by word or deed endorse the management of that Institution until it changed its policy on the Slavery question. He showed its inconsistency in publishing Tracts on Dancing, Horse-racing, Gambling, Drinking, Tobacco-chewing and Smoking, while it not only refused to apeak out plainly on the subject of the great sin of Slavery, but actually mutilated some of the best publication in the English language in order to please the South. The discussion was interesting and instructive, and the result of the vote gave satisfaction to a majority of the members present. The step taken by this church will doubtless he followed by hundreds of others, and the time, 4t is to be hoped, is not far distant when the public sentiment of every Christian denomination in the Free States will be as plainty expressed as in the Church of the Pilgrims at Brooklyn.—[N. Y. Tribune.

THE LEADERS OF SCIENCE.

The following graphic letter from a correspondent of the Edgeffeld Advertiser, gives an interesting view of the British Scientific Association.

GLASGOW, Sept. 16, 1855. On Wednesday, the ' British Association for the Advancement of Science' was convened in the City Hall, at eight o'clock, P. M. The room, which was capable of holding 3,000 persons, was two-thirds filled; the galleries and benches being filled by the associates, of whom a large number were by the associates, of whom a large number were females, comprising the beauty and fashion of Glasgow and the surrounding country. On the stage sat the distinguished foreigners, and the life members of the Association. These are the noble numteurs and the really scientific members. The associates are the commoners, amateurs who pay £1 for the privilege of attending the discussions, for of the meeting. Having come axiv I had,

c., of the meeting. Having gone early, I had a good seat in the gallery just over the stage, and a few minutes after eight, the distinguished body of science and noble blood came in from the Lord Provost's (where they had been dining) pell mell upon the stage. I did not know one of them, but when they were seated, I recognized in the tall ungainly figure that occupied the chair, the former Presi-dent, the Earl of Harrowby. He rose to make his valedictory, and though I felt till then a certain valedictory, and though I felt till then a certain awe, I was forced to hold my hat over my face to hide the laughter which the singular appearance of this individual rendered it impossible for me to restrain. He stood at first erect, with his hands crossed before him, where he held them closely together all the time; but no sooner had he said Ladies,' than he flung his body backwards, his feet remaining firm, till his form represented an arc of 90 degrees. His large nose tapered to a point, rose from his cadaverous face, and was directed to the ceiling in his rear, while his long stiff coat tail, equally sharp, stood at the antipodes, and looked towards the audience. Singular as was his attitude, conceive my surprise when, by a rapid movement, he entirely reversed his position, brought his pointed nose to the table in front of him, and sent his ed nose to the table in front of him, and sent his coat tail out horizontally behind, while, not as if it had been spoken, but as though it had been ejected by this violent effort, the word 'Gentlemen' broke from his lips. This was his only gesture his hands and feet remained firm, but at every sentence he performed one or more of these rapid, violent and exaggerated antero-posterior contor-tions. He spoke only a few minutes, and his ideas were destitute of point, and his expressions of all elegance. He concluded by introducing his Grace the Duke of Argyle, the President of the Associa-

the base of Agyle, the President of the Association for this year.

His Grace is a young man, about thirty-two, who has been much petted, and has a reputation for eleverness, and his election as President is esfor eleverness, and his election as President is esteemed a high expression of the value which the scientific talent of the United Kingdom place upon his learning and abilities. He is of good figure, short, neat hand and foot, a certain freedom of carriage rarely possessed, I believe, by people here, with a fine head and eye, delicate features, and an exuberant growth of pale red hair. He stood upon a narrow platform, where it was scarcely possible for him to move his feet, without falling off. The table, a very common one, before which he stood, was so low that he was obliged to hold his speech in his hand. It was printed, however, which was well, for he could not have held the manuscript for such a length of time. His voice was free and clear, and his manner easy. There was no gestionlation, except turning his face from one side to the other. He gave a resume of the principal discoveries in science since 1840, when the meeting was held in Glasgow last. There were no striking thoughts, and though he spoke of friends who had recently died, the celebrated Edward Forbes was one, (a young man.) there was no attempt at recently died, the celebrated Edward Forbes was one, (a young man.) there was no attempt at pathos—only a genteel tribute. His speech was two hours long, and nothing more than a catalogue, with little comment, of the most commonly known results and achievements of science; and I am compelled to say, that merely as such it was strikingly deficient in many important points. The language was good, however, and except in a few words, the pronunciation the same as our own. When he finished, Dr. Macfarlane, the aged principal of the Glasgow University, rose, and rolling his tongue in his toothless mouth, spluttered forth the most astonishing concatenation of fulgome compliments to the noble Duke, for 'his very able and learned, and enlightened, and liberal address,' that pliments to the noble Duke, for 'his very able and learned, and enlightened, and liberal address,' that could be imagined, and closed by moving that the 'thanks of this meeting be returned to his Grace, the most noble Duke of Argyle.' Sir Roderic Murchison, of geological celebrity, rose to second the motion. He is rather handsome, resembles B—, but is not near so good-looking. He hemmed and hawed, repeated and bungled, could not say what he wanted to say, affected bashfulness when he was evidently brazen enough, and finally took his seat after what, with us, would have been considered a flat failure, as would everything that sidered a flat failure, as would everything that passed on the occasion, except the Duke's speech.
Mr. Phillips, author of 'Mineralogy, Geology.
etc.,' rose, and at least deserved the credit of saying, without stammering, what he wished. He ead over the list of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, the ornithologist, was named. The audience applauded, and the Prince rose and howed. Good heavens! is there any of the great Napoleonic blood in that little, squat, obese Frenchman! He looks as if he had been stuffed with frogs till he could scarcely draw his breath. He is the very realization of the notion of a frog-eating Frenchman, and a few touches of the pencil of the caricaturist would make an excellent likeness of him in the shape of a bull-frog of the first rank. Baron Liebig came next. The Baron rose-a slender, good-looking man of fifty, with hair just turning gray, and except a large nose and hair just turning gray, and except a large nose and erect carriage, nothing to distinguish him; not a mark of profound thought. In a word, I would be glad to report differently, but the truth is, take that body all in all, the nobles and learned doctors, they were as common looking and as onintellectual a display of men as could be easily collected. Thursday I attended the various sections, where many interesting papers were read, and saw and heard the celebrated Hugh Miller. He has a fine head—the best of any here—but looks and eneck. heard the celebrated Hogh Miller. He has a fine head—the hest of any here—but looks and speaks like a Scotch laborer; yet he has genius. That night I went to a conversazione, where, knowing no one, I had the gratification of pressing my hat for an hour or two through the crowd. Friday I went to the mathematical section, to see Prof. N—, of this place, for whom I had left my card and letter of introduction at the Glasgow Observatory. Mr. Whitehouse read a paper which was thought, by celebrated physicists, etc., present, to demonstrate the practicability of a telegraphic communication between this country and America. Afterwards there was a paper on the material that occupies the interplanetary spaces. This was followed by Prof. N—, in a most ingenious article on the geological formations in the moon. Think of it! No longer are men desirous of becoming State Geologists, but they aspire to be Geologists to the it! No longer are men desirous of becoming State Geologists, but they aspire to be Geologists to the moon. When he took his seat, Sir John Ross, an old gray-headed, sturdy sailor, wearing several medals, a white vest and a deep scarlet neckcloth, rose to say, that as for those beautiful diagrams on which the Professor founded his opinions, they were the seanl of the observations of his telescope.

revelation, and Sir David Brewster, a handsome old gentleman, rose to smooth it over. That night old gentleman, rose to smooth it over. That night I heard Dr. Carpenter lecture, and saw the great Whewell. He is the very incarnation of the ideal of an English elergyman. I have not heard him speak. Carpenter has a fine head. In the face he resembles H—; is tall, slender and ungainly in his figure, looking like a school-boy; immense hands and feet; his pantaloons were too short, and he wore leather straps as long as Major Jones. I was introduced to Sir William Jardine, who promised that to-morrow I should hear the whole subject of artificial fish-breeding discussed. Last night I went to an evening party at Prof. N—'s. night I went to an evening party at Prof. N-s. I had not been personally introduced to him. This I did myself as soon as I entered; he spoke a few words to me, and begged me to walk around. I thanked him, and sauntered off. Three or four rooms were thrown open to the guests; there was no such thing as introductions, and as most of them were strangers like myself, there were the

were the result of the observations of his telescope and that he had been necustomed to produce then

for the amusement of ladies. This was a terrible

most ludicrons scenes of awkward, gaping people, that could be imagined. I made myself perfectly at home, and though no one spoke to me, I addressed several who seemed obliged to me.

After awhile, I saw Dr. Carpenter standing alone; he was the only person there whose name even I knew, and I hastily made my way up to him; found him very affable, and enjoyed half an hour's conversation with him, which I shall re-

member for a long time. I staid about an hog and a half, and as soon as I saw the first man retire, I went home. There was a mulatto there talking French, who did not look a bit more ask ward than the rest of the company, and whom some of the ladies seemed to find particularly interesting. He was not even a good specimes of a negro, and as I turned from him, my eye fel on two books of Clarkson, on the abolition of the slave two books of Clarkson, on the abolition of the slave trade. I have seen all the great men of science in England, except Faraday and Herschel, when I know of. I believe I have not made the best of my opportunities, and that I should have talked right and left to all to whom I had any thing to say, Indeed, I am surprised at English affability, after the reserve I had anticipated. I have seldom beg addiressed first, but I have uniformly received. the reserve I had anticipated. I have seldom been addressed first, but I have uniformly received the most politic reply to any remark which I make Everything is, 'If you please,' I thank you,' I beg pardon,' I am much obliged,' etc., etc., sentences which they repeat till you are sick of bearing, them, from the waiters at hetale. hearing them, from the waiters at hotel, and There is also an affectation of timidity among a classes, which makes them stammer and besing whenever they sneak. whenever they speak. Vulgar as this is, the very the Duke of Argyle, are guilty of it to a most abominable extent.

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